

# THE LITERARY WORLD.

A Gazette for  
AUTHORS, READERS, AND PUBLISHERS.

No. 18.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1847.

THREE DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## THE LITERARY WORLD.

No. XVIII, June 5, 1847.

### CONTENTS.

#### ORIGINAL PAPERS.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CIP, FROM THE SPANISH OF ROBERT SOUTHEY.  
A LETTER ON AMERICAN HISTORY.  
SIR GEORGE SIMPSON'S OVERLAND JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.  
GREENWOOD'S SERMONS OF CONSOLATION.  
ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

#### EXTRACTS FROM NEW BOOKS.

THE PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF IRELAND.

#### MISCELLANY.

A SONNET.  
THE PILGRIM.  
OWNING A POET.  
STANZAS.

#### THE FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY (CONTINUED).

#### MUSIC.

L'ELISIR D'AMORE.  
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

#### VARIETIES.

PROPER UNDERSTANDING.  
POETICAL OPINION OF BENVENUTO CELLINI.  
LYONS RAILWAY.  
ORTHOGRAPHY.  
MESMERISM.  
MODEL HUNTING.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE ART-UNION JOURNAL.  
WATER CURE MANUAL.  
THOUGHT AND FEELING IN VERSE.  
THE POETS AND POETRY OF AMERICA.  
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF ROAD-MAKING.  
THE GENIUS OF SCOTLAND.  
MEMOIRS OF BARON CUVIER, &c., &c.

#### PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.  
LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE U. STATES, IN MAY—NEW GERMAN PUBLICATIONS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE LITERARY WORLD,

IS PUBLISHED

Weekly, on Saturday morning, of the size of at least sixteen quarto pages of forty-eight columns, sometimes enlarged to twenty-four pages, and seventy-two columns. Annual subscriptions \$3, payable in advance; single numbers, 64 cents.

Advertisements should always be sent in before Saturday of the week previous to publication, and unless marked, will be inserted until forbidden.

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Five Lines or less—first and subsequent insertions,        | 25     |
| Every additional Line,                                     | 04     |
| For one square (twenty lines),                             | 75     |
| For one Column, single insertions,                         | 3 00   |
| “ “ yearly,  | 100 00 |
| For one Page, single insertions,                           | 8 00   |
| “ “ yearly,  | 300 00 |
| Yearly advertisers for a space not exceeding thirty lines, | 40 00  |

OSGOOD & CO., PUBLISHERS.

136 Nassau street, cor. of Beekman.

New York, February 6, 1847.

Editorial Communications and Copies of Books for review to be addressed, "Editor of Literary World." No person is authorized to receive subscriptions to this Paper who is not furnished with a certificate of authority from the Publishers.

VOL. I.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

## WILLSON'S HISTORY

OF THE

## UNITED STATES, FOR SCHOOLS.

THE success which has attended the publication of this valuable School Book, its rapid introduction into many of the best schools in the country, its constantly increasing sale, together with the Author's exposure of the numerous errors contained in some of the School Histories in common use, has excited the jealousy of a few interested publishers. On this account, as we believe, it has especially called forth, from the publishers of Mrs. Willard's History (as being the most vulnerable), a pamphlet (advertised in the last number of this paper) entitled "An Appeal to the Public," &c., purporting to have been written by Mrs. Emma Willard, in which are so many misstatements, and downright perversions of truth, that we would fain hope, for the credit of the lady, that she is not the writer; these will, in due time, be exposed. In the meantime we earnestly invite the attention of "Booksellers, Book-publishers, Teachers, the Friends of Education, and of Justice," and any others who may feel an interest in the subject, to the comparative merits of the two Histories. Let no one be induced, by the cry of "imitation," "plagiarism," or "literary dishonesty," to believe that the two Books are, in any essential points, alike (for this seems to be the object of the publishers of Willard's). It is true, they both purport to be "A History of the United States," and as such, must contain more or less in detail the same important facts, connected with the history of the country; but here, all just similarity ends. The superiority of Willson's over Willard's, consists in the following characteristics, which will readily approve themselves to the minds of every impartial reader.—Superior accuracy, both as to facts and dates (see Willson's Report and Appendix); copious Geographical Notes at the bottom of the page, and small maps and plans illustrating, and having direct reference to the facts recorded on the same page (these are entirely wanting in Willard's); Chronological arrangement of dates, wholly in New Style (also unlike Mrs. Willard's); Marginal arrangement of the questions, forming a complete Analysis of the History (also unlike Mrs. Willard's). We simply state here, in answer to the charge, that the pages are alike, that this margin is not only different from Mrs. Willard's in matter and design, but is nearly double in width, and wholly different in appearance. Other peculiarities might be mentioned; suffice it to say, the whole plan and arrangement of Willson's History is unlike that of Mrs. Willard, and if the author of the pamphlet alluded to, has not been able at times, when reading, as is therein affirmed, to tell which was Willson's and which was Willard's, it is peculiarly gratifying to the publishers of Willson's Histories to state, that the public have never made so unfortunate a mistake.

New York, May 29th, 1847.

## MARK H. NEWMAN & CO.,

PUBLISHERS OF

## WILLSON'S JUVENILE AMERICAN HISTORY.

Do. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Do. AMERICAN HISTORY. 672 pp. 8vo.  
Do. CHART OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Mr. Willson's Exposure of "The Appeal" will be published soon.

Read also the following from Cincinnati:—

The Text-Book Committee having examined Marcius Willson's History of the United States, would hereby recommend it as a suitable book for the use of the Common Schools of the city. We would suggest that hereafter it should be used in the place of Mrs. Willard's Abridgment. The work now recommended is one of great accuracy, clear and forcible style, embracing a period from 1492, the discovery of the country, to 1845, the opening of the administration of James K. Polk. This history, we think, is well adapted to the use of schools. The miniature chart of Ancient History shows at a glance, by means of a light shade, the progress of civilization and the settlement of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent. The arrangement of the work into four several parts is natural, and renders the work easily remembered.

Period I. Embraces the history of Voyages and Discoveries till 1607, the first settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, a period of 115 years.

Period II. Extends from the settlement of Jamestown to the American Revolution in 1775, 168 years.

Period III. From the commencement of the American Revolution to the Administration of George Washington in 1789, a period of 14 years.

Period IV. From George Washington's administration in 1789 to James K. Polk in 1845, a period of 56 years.

The marginal dates (new style), as here arranged, we consider of great importance to a school book, when dates are taught as a part of Common School instruction. All which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. S. BRYANT, } Text-Book  
JOHN A. WARDER, } Committee.  
WM. PHILLIPS, Jr., }

I concur in the recommendation of Willson's History as a Text-Book.  
Jan 18, 1847. PEYTON S. SYMMES

On the 22d February, 1847, the Board of Trustees and Visitors of the Common Schools of Cincinnati, unanimously adopted the following resolution.

"Resolved, That the United States History, by Marcius Willson, be and the same is hereby adopted by the Board of Trustees and Visitors, as the text-book to be used in the Common Schools of Cincinnati, in place of the abridgment, by Mrs. Willard."

Willson's History is also adopted and in use in the Public Schools of New York City, and in the Normal School at Albany, under the care of that experienced teacher, David P. Page, Esq.; it is also adopted and in use in the Public Schools of Brooklyn, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, and St. Louis, as well as many of the best Male and Female Seminaries and Academies in the land. The publishers have also recommendations from upwards of three hundred of the best teachers, superintendents, and literary men in the country; among these are the names of John Griscom, LL.D., of N. J., Joshua Bates, of Boston, Wm J. Thomson, Charles Bartlett, Henry D. Barnard, and Robert L. Cook.

New York, June 5, 1847.

sp1t

## FRANCIS & CO.'S

## CABINET LIBRARY OF CHOICE PROSE AND POETRY.

I.—II.

HISTORY OF THE CONDITION OF WOMEN, In various Ages and Nations. By L. Maria Child. 75 cts.

III.

## THE DREAM, AND OTHER POEMS.

By Hon. Mrs. Norton. 50 cents.

IV.

## THE CHILD OF THE ISLANDS.

By the Same. 37½ cents.

"This is poetry, true poetry—the genuine product of a cultivated mind, rich fancy, and a warm, well-regulated heart."—*Edinburgh Review*.

V.

## MEMOIRS OF FELICIA HEMANS.

By her Sister. With an Essay on her Genius, by Mrs. Sigourney. 37½ cents.

VI.

## TRAGEDIES, SONNETS AND VERSES.

By T. Noon Talford. 50 cents.

The only complete American edition of Talford's Poetry.

VII.

## LALLA ROOKH.

By Thomas Moore. 37½ cents.

VIII.

## BIOGRAPHIES OF GOOD WIVES.

By L. Maria Child. 50 cents.

IX.

## THOUGHTS ON THE POETS.

By H. T. Tuckerman. 50 cents.

"No book more worthy of a permanent place in the standard literature of the country has yet been produced by an American."—*New York Gazette*.

X.

## THE EPICUREAN.

By Thomas Moore. 25 cents.

XI.—XII.

## ZENOBIA; or, THE FALL OF PALMYRA.

An Historical Romance. 2 vols. \$1.

To be followed immediately by

No. XIII.

## MEMOIRS OF MADAME DE STAEL, AND OF MADAME ROLAND.

By L. Maria Child. 50 cents.

No. XIV.

## WRITINGS OF CHARLES SPRAGUE.

A new edition.

je 5 if

JUST PUBLISHED,  
**RUSH'S NEW VOLUME ON ENGLAND.**

**MEMORANDA OF A RESIDENCE  
 AT THE COURT OF LONDON,**

COMPRISING INCIDENTS OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL, FROM 1819 TO 1825.

Including Negotiations on the Oregon Question and other Unsettled Relations between the United States and Great Britain.

BY **RICHARD RUSH,**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, from 1817 to 1825.

In one large and beautiful octavo volume of 640 pages, extra cloth.

"In 1833, twelve years ago, the first series of these entertaining and interesting memoranda appeared; and coming from such a source, were so favorably received that we had long wondered at the abstinence which prevented their being more rapidly followed out. Both for their political and social matter they belong to a class of reading which it is very desirable to cultivate. In the complexion of his mind the author is so moderate and just that his international statements are worthy of perfect credit; while the position he occupied gave him such opportunities of mixing with the best informed portions of society, that his descriptions and anecdotes of them are of a most agreeable kind. Thus qualified by a sound understanding, an acuteness of observation, and a temper disposed to pour oil on every troubled water, we have received much gratification from the perusal of these two volumes."—*London Literary Gazette*

"We recur with much pleasure to this able and interesting work. It sheds a flood of light on the early negotiations upon the Oregon Question, and shows the position assumed by Mr. Monroe, when the negotiation was first opened, as well as the views of the Government of the United States from that day to this. Mr. Rush has here presented, at a glance, that for which one might otherwise be forced to make extensive and laborious researches."—*Daily Union*.

"His relations to the contest, and his perfect mastery of both sides of it, make him much the best witness introduced on either part. Indeed, properly, he is the only witness; the others are but counsel. To the entire extent in which he testifies (down to the close of the discussion of 1823-4), his statements are of highest authority. Mr. Rush is the only one who has given us more than diplomatic and ex-officio pleadings, who offers, besides, a deliberate and apparently most sincere personal narrative of the entire negotiation, in which he obviously endeavours to speak as impartially as he does advisedly, and no doubt puts aside his own national and party prejudices as far as any one can be expected to do. So far as he leans at all, it is to our side that he leans; he is our witness; he is our best informed and fairest witness; and there is none, therefore, to whom it is so fit that we should listen with attention and respect, if we wish to make up a safe opinion of our rights."—*National Intelligencer*.

**INGERSOLL'S LATE WAR.**

**HISTORICAL SKETCH**

OF THE

**SECOND WAR**

(BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN,  
 DECLARED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, JUNE 18, 1812,  
 AND CONCLUDED BY PEACE, FEB. 15, 1815.)

BY **CHARLES J. INGERSOLL.**

One Volume Octavo, of 516 pages, embracing the Events of 1812-1813. Beautifully Printed, and done up in Neat Extra Cloth.

"The History of Mr. Ingersoll, we cannot doubt, will create no little excitement throughout the country. The universally interesting nature of the subject, the vigor and ability with which it is evidently written, and the manner in which distinguished men, living and dead, were connected with the great events it narrates, will combine to give it a very wide circulation. It will be in many respects the most marked publication of the day. We can see marks of a vigor of mind, a fulness of investigation, and a striking originality of manner, which cannot fail to make the book exceedingly attractive to a very wide circle of readers."—*New York Courier and Enquirer*.

"We do not remember ever to have read a more striking sketch than the one just preceding. It is of a character with the whole book, and imparts to the style of the writer a degree of unusual spirit, making it more like some well-told and ingenious story, than the detail of mere matters of fact. We have no doubt that Mr. Ingersoll's book will be rapidly purchased and eagerly read. Men of all parties will admire its frankness, and the numerous, rich, and long buried stores of information with which it abounds. Even those who would assail, will pause before views so ably, so boldly, and so intelligently expressed, and portraits so critical and just."—*Daily Union*.

LEA & BLANCHARD, Publishers, Philadelphia.

**MEXICO AND HER MILITARY  
 CHIEFTAINS.**

**E. H. BUTLER & CO.,**

23 Miner st., Philadelphia.

Have in press, and will publish in a few days,

**MEXICO AND HER MILITARY CHIEFTAINS;** embracing sketches of the lives of

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| SANTA ANNA,   | ITURBIDE. |
| PARADES,      | HERRERA,  |
| ALMONTE,      | REJON,    |
| GOMEZ FARIAS, | AMPUDIA,  |
| DE LA VEGA    | CANALES,  |

&c., &c., &c.

With Portraits and engravings. One vol. duodecimo of about 400 pages.

Also, nearly ready,

**HURD'S CORRECTOR.**

A Grammatical Corrector, or Vocabulary of the  
 COMMON ERRORS OF SPEECH;

being a collection of nearly two thousand Provincialisms, Cant Phrases, Perversions, Barbarisms, Misapplication of Terms, and other kindred Errors of the English Language, peculiar to the different States of the Union.

The whole explained, corrected and conveniently arranged for the use of Schools and private individuals, by  
 Beth T. Hurd. Je5 2t

**NOTICE TO SAILORS.**

JUST PUBLISHED,

**THE KEDGE ANCHOR;**

OR,

**YOUNG SAILORS' ASSISTANT.**

THIS book contains upwards of 450 octavo pages, illustrated with 70 engravings of the most important objects in modern practical Seamanship. In this work the young sailor is greatly assisted, in the first principles of his profession, by the Engravings, showing the modern method of Rigging, Knotting, Splicing, Blocks, Purchases, Running Rigging, &c., &c. The miscellaneous matter is very copious, and equally applicable to Vessels of War as well as the Merchants' Service. The Tables are numerous, on various matters connected with the profession among them will be found those giving the length and size of Spars, Rigging, Blocks, Sails, Hemp and Chain Cables, Hawsers, &c., &c. A work of this description has been long wanted in the seafaring community, and a copy of this work should be in the hands of every sailor who is ambitious to be master of his profession; he will find in its ample pages, that knowledge which would require many long years of toil and labor to acquire without its aid.

The work is got up in a superior style—it is printed with a large, clear, new type, on extra fine paper, and bound in elegant embossed muslin, rolled, gilt, and lettered, at a moderate price of \$2 50.

For Sale by Wiley & Putnam, 161 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway; R. L. Shaw, 222 Water street; Captain Richardson, at the Sailors' Home; and at Goin, Pool & Pentz's Shipping Office, 39 Burling Slip, New York. my29

**ARCHITECTURE,**

**CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.**

**LIST OF WORKS**

Imported and for sale by

**BARTLETT & WELFORD.**

7 ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK.

**CARTER.**—The Ancient Architecture of England, including the Orders during the British, Roman, and Norman Eras, and under the reign of Henry III. and Edward III. One hundred and nine engravings, by John Carter. New edition, with Notes, &c., by J. Britton. Folio, half morocco. London, 1837. \$27 00

**COTMAN.**—Specimens of Architectural Remains in various Counties of England, but principally in Norfolk, edited by J. S. Cotman, with descriptive notices by D. Turner, and Architectural Observations, by T. Rickman. 2 vols. folio, half morocco. London, 1838 50 00

**LYSONS.**—A collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities by S. W. Lysons. One hundred and ten plates. Folio, half morocco. London, 1805. 10 00

**NORMAND.**—A new Parallel of the Orders of Architecture according to the Greeks and Romans, and Modern Architects: with the original plates drawn by Charles Normand, with the Texts translated, and two additional plates, by A. Pugin. Folio, half morocco. London, 1829. 16 00

**WHITE.**—Rural Architecture, illustrated in a series of Designs for Ornamental Cottages and Villas, exemplified by Plans, Elevations, Sections and Details, by John White. Folio, cloth Glasgow, 1845 14 50

**GOODWIN.**—Domestic Architecture, being a series of Designs for Mansions, Villas, Rectory Houses, &c. in the Grecian, Italian, and old English styles of Architecture, with Observations, &c., by F. Goodwin. 2 vols. 4to, cloth London, 1843 16 00

**ROBINSON.**—Designs for Ornamental Villas, by P. H. Robinson, in ninety-six plates. 4to. half morocco. London, 1836 12 00

—New Series of Designs for Ornamental Cottages and Villas, with probable cost of erecting them, &c. 4to. half morocco. London, 1838 12 00

—Village Architecture, being a series of Picturesque Designs for the Inn, Schoolhouse, Church, &c. 4to. half morocco. London, 1837 7 50

—Designs for Frame Buildings, ninety-six plates. 4to. half morocco. London, 1837 7 50

—Designs for Gate Cottages, Lodges and Park Entrances, in various styles. 4to. half morocco. London, 1837 7 50

**HUNT.**—Exemplars of Tudor Architecture, adapted to Modern Habitations, with illustrative details from Ancient Edifices, and Observations on the Furniture of the Tudor Period, by T. F. Hunt. 4to. half morocco 8 00

—Designs for Parsonage Houses, Alms-Houses, &c., with examples of Gables, and other curious remains of old English Architecture, by T. F. Hunt. 4to. half morocco. London, 1841 4 50

**PUGIN.**—Contrasts; or a Parallel between the Noble Edifices of the Middle Ages and Corresponding Buildings of the Present Day, showing the present decay of Taste, by A. W. Pugin. 4to. cloth. London, 1841 7 00

—Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume, compiled and illustrated from Ancient Authorities and Examples, by A. W. Pugin; with extracts from the Works of Durandus, Georgius, Bona, Catalain, Gerbert, Martene, Molanus, Thiers, Mabillon, Ducange: translated by Rev B. Smith. Plates printed in gold, silver, and colors. 4to. half morocco. London, 1844 45 00

**HAMMON.**—The Architectural Antiquities and Present State of Crosby Place, London, as restored by J. Davies, in a series of Plans, by H. J. Hammon. 4to. cloth, London, 1844 4 00

**BROWN.**—Domestic Architecture; containing a History of the Science, and the Principles of Designing of Public Edifices, Private Dwelling Houses, Mansions and Villas; in sixty-three plates, by R. Brown. 4to. cloth. London 8 50

—Sacred Architecture; its Rise, Progress, and Present State. Illustrated with sixty-three plates, showing the progressive character of the various styles of Sacred Architecture, and a Glossary of Terms; also the Elements of Church Design, by R. Brown. 4to. cloth. 10 50

**STORER.**—History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Great Britain; illustrated with a series of Engravings, exhibiting all the Architectural Features and Ornaments in the various styles of Building used in the British Ecclesiastical Churches, by James Storer. 4 vols. half morocco. London, 1814 20 00

**WINKLE.**—Architectural and Picturesque Illustrations of the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales; and the French Cathedrals, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts. 4 vols. royal 8vo. cloth. London, 1837. 20 00

**LE KEUX.**—Memorials of Cambridge: a series of Views of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings, engraved by J. Le Keux, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts, by I. Wright, and Rev. H. L. Jones. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth. London, 1844

**ROSE.**—Three Lectures on Architecture in England, from the Earliest to the Present Time, by H. Rose. Plates, 8vo. cloth. London, 1845 1 75



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1847.

THE LITERARY WORLD—C. F. HOFFMAN, EDITOR. Is Published Weekly, on Saturday Morning, at 136 Nassau street, corner of Beekman. For Terms see the Publishers' Notice in the first column. Editorial communications, and copies of Books for Review to be addressed, "Editor Literary World."

## Reviews.

*The Chronicle of the Cid, from the Spanish.*  
By Robert Southey. First American Edition. Lowell: Daniel Bixby, Merrimack street, 1846.

This is, in very many respects, the most remarkable book that has recently issued from the American press; and so interesting, on several accounts, are its contents, that we propose to review it at some length, and to lay copious extracts from it before our readers; hoping that we may so tempt them to become possessors of the work, and to peruse it with the attention it deserves.

The *Chronicle of the Cid*, as it now stands before us, is a translation from the Spanish language, by incomparably the first English prose writer of the nineteenth century, the celebrated Robert Southey. It is not, however, the translation of any one work, but is compiled from three different Spanish authorities, accordingly as the translator judged this or that to be the more accurate and truthful. Of these authorities one, that which has been adopted as the main web of the present volume, is in prose of great antiquity; probably not more recent than the middle, certainly not more so than the end, of the thirteenth century. It is styled "the *Chronicle of the famous Knight Cid, Ruydiez, Campeador*,"—and was printed at Burgos in 1593. The author, as well as the exact date of the work, is unknown; Abenalfarax the Moor, is named in the end of the book as its author; but most Spanish critics have ascribed it to Gil Diaz, his uncle.

In Mr. Southey's opinion, which is entitled to much respect, it is the work of neither; but probably that of some Spaniard, who had access to Arabic documents; for, as he well observes, "there is nothing Arabian in the style of the *Chronicle*, except the translation of the lament for Valentia, which is manifestly so."

He might, we think, have added to this, that the spirit of the work throughout is not chivalrous only, but Christian; constantly recording the exploits of the Spanish leaders, and exulting over their success, but never exhibiting either sympathy with the sufferings of the Moors, or indignation at the cruelties practised upon them by the victors. And it is hardly probable that this would have been the case, to such an extent, if the author had once been a Moor himself, even though he were subsequently converted to Christianity, by fear or compulsion.

These persons were, moreover, contemporaries of the *Cid*, and largely engaged in the events which the *Chronicle* records; and it is certain that the *Chronicle* is not so old as the *Cid*; inasmuch as persons are named in it, who did not flourish till after the death of the hero. It may be considered, however, equally certain, that it was composed within a century and a half after his death, while the memory of his great deeds was yet alive in the mouths of men, and while original documents and relics of his greatness still abounded in the land. The second authority is "the poem of the *Cid*," which is supposed by Sanchez to have been written in the middle of the twelfth century, some fifty years after the

death of the knight; but which Mr. Southey believes, from internal evidence, to be the work of a contemporary. "Be that as it may," he adds, "it is unquestionably the oldest poem in the Spanish language. In my judgment it is decidedly and beyond all comparison the finest." The last authority, which has been rarely used, is "the *Romances of Cid*," or the popular ballads of various dates and different unknown authors, many of which yet survive, and have been rendered into English verse with great spirit and correctness by Mr. Lockhart. They are probably familiar to many of our readers, but must no more be regarded as historical or trustworthy, than such English ballads as Chevy Chase, which exist in two or three diverse forms, composed to suit the prejudices of this or that nation, or party.

Such, however, is not the case with "the poem of the *Cid*," which is to be regarded not as historical romance, but as historical history. It was written before those fictions were invented, which have been added to the history of the *Cid*, and which have made some authors discredit what there is not the slightest reason to doubt. Mr. Southey has often, he says, "preferred it to the *Chronicle* in point of fact, and always in point of costume; for, as the historian of manners, this poet, whose name has unfortunately perished, is the Homer of Spain." To prove that he does not overrate this beautiful old poem, the translator has added some extracts from it, as an appendix to the body of his work, accompanied by a very spirited translation, which perfectly justifies his praises.

Here, then, we have as a base to this narrative of events which occurred contemporaneously with the Norman conquest of England and the reigns of the first and second Williams—that is to say, at a period long previous to the existence of the present English tongue, or indeed of the Anglo-Norman race—a genuine chronicle and a genuine poem, written, the one by an actual eye-witness, and the other by one who lived within the second generation after the times which he relates, both composed in pure and perfect Spanish, already then a completely formed and noble language, perfectly comprehensible at the present day; and one, the poem, pronounced by a competent judge, to be incomparably the finest in the whole range of Spanish letters.

The antiquity, therefore, and consequent authenticity, of this work alone—had it no intrinsic merits, no peculiar interest of its own—would itself suffice to render it most curious, and most worthy of attention.

For, in reading it, we feel certain that we are not treading the flowery but fallacious paths of romance, not wandering astray from truth under the guidance of the poet's fancy; but that the wonders, exhibited to our eyes, are the genuine marvels of the day; and that the deeds done, the words spoken, the high thoughts entertained, and the strange superstitions credited, were actually and in very truth, the deeds, the words, the thoughts, and the superstitions of those who lived and died eight centuries ago. But it is not for its antiquity and authenticity alone, that the *Chronicle of the Cid* has claims of the strongest kind on our attention. Its intrinsic worth is invaluable, for it is the contemporaneous, or nearly contemporaneous, record of one of the most interesting periods in the history of the world, perhaps the most interesting in the history of the middle ages.

Spain, which had been conquered and overrun several centuries before, by Saracens from the further shores of the Mediterranean, which

under the weak and emasculated dynasty of the Visigoth kings, had been subjugated by the Moslem—a remnant of its monarchy and its faith existing only among the inaccessible strongholds of the Cantabrian hills—began at this period to rally its scattered energies, to resume the offensive, to show an equal front to its infidel invaders, and to wrest from them, inch by inch, and with incredible toil, and energies which never flagged under defeat, never despaired of prevailing in the end, the territory which its former lords had lost in two pitched battles.

The character of the Spanish Christians had meanwhile been tried, and purified, and tempered by adversity. The kings of Castile and Leon were no longer silken and effeminated idols of an inglorious court, like Roderick; but stern, fiery, iron warriors. Fierce, bloody, and despotical, yet for all that, endowed with some high qualities; though barbarous and not unstained by kindred blood, which often flowed in their fratricidal quarrels, they were yet free, and Christian monarchs.

Chivalry had already taken root among them; honor to the ladies, reverence to the aged, loyalty to the king, and faith to the Saviour, were already the characteristic attributes of the Christian knight of Spain.

Courtesy of bearing, truthfulness of speech, and courage in the field, were even then, as now, pre-eminently Spanish qualities. Even then, they were a grave, proud, frugal, courteous, gallant people; and even then, there are to be discovered, mixed with the national virtues, the national vices of the race. Grave and proud, they were arrogant and ignorant—brave, they were cruel—faithful believers, they were superstitious, intolerant, and fanatical—true to all fellow Christians, they were unhesitatingly and remorselessly false to all whom they designated Infidels, whether Saracen or Jew—loyal to their kings, though spirited, and proud, and free, they were at times singularly, slavishly obsequious.

It is strange to observe, and most interesting, how the characteristic vices and virtues of a nation will remain unchanged through the lapse of ages, through the changes of dynasties, through adversity and success, through poverty and wealth, through overweening grandeur, and utter degradation.

One element, and one alone, of the Spanish character, as it now exists, we shall not find no, not a trace of it, in the stirring narrative of exploits, in the life-like portraiture of persons, which render the pages of the *Chronicle of the Cid* so charming; we mean, indolence; which, in these latter days, has become a peculiarity of the whole people.

But those were days of iron—days in which no man, from the king on his throne, to the shepherd on the hills, had time to be indolent, or courage to be a coward; when *fainéant*—*do nothing*—was the worst term of reproach which could be directed against a man, whether gentle or simple; when to live was to strive; and to do, not a duty only, but a necessity.

We are, we think, by far too prone to overlook the goodness and the greatness of those old days; to neglect their pregnant examples of truth and loyalty, of self-sacrifice and self-devotion, of gallant patriotism, and unselfish obedience to the dictates of duty and of honor. We are too apt to look only to their bloodiness and cruelty, their ignorance, and hardness, and want of that which we call refinement—without considering that our own age is perhaps chargeable with deeper and more odious, though less obvious violations of morality—

without remembering that there may be oppression by the wresting of the law, no less violent and unjust than oppression by wielding the sword—that there may be intolerance and persecution of opinion, no less bigoted and fanatical, no less ignorant and cruel, than the intolerance and persecution of the stake and faggot—that there may be deceit and faithlessness, licensed and legalized by the demoralizing codes of trade and business, no less flagrant and revolting to the honest mind, than was the falsehood of the Christian knight towards the despised unbeliever. That if those days were dark, and stern, and bloody, our own days are cold and unsympathizing, hypocritical and selfish. That, if we have got rid of much of the roughness and hardness, we have got rid of as much of the warmth, and the strength, and the truth of humanity. That, if we have learned many of the rights, we have forgotten many of the duties, of manhood. That, if we do not trample on the poor and the weak, they did not fawn upon the rich and unworthy—that, if we have no feudal robbers, no mail-clad murderers—they had no bankrupt brokers, no dishonest politicians, no professional charlatans, no scientific humbugs, no animal-magnetizers, and no Fourierites.

But to proceed at once to the work before us, we find in the early chapters, the record of the youth and first exploits of the great Christian champion, Rodrigo Diaz of Bivar, afterwards called by the Moors, in token of pre-eminent distinction, *the Cid*, or *Lord*, and designated by the King of Castille, *the Campeador*, or chooser of ground for encampments, as the word is most consistently interpreted. We learn how, while yet a boy, he revenged the insult done upon his aged father, Diego Laynez, by the Count don Gomez, the Lord of Gorinaz; and how “he asked nothing but justice of heaven, and of man he asked only a fair field; and his father, seeing of how good heart he was, gave him his sword and his blessing. The sword had been the sword of Mudarra in former times, and when Rodrigo held its cross in his hand, he thought within himself that his arm was not weaker than Mudarra’s, and he went out and defied the Count and slew him, and smote off his head and carried it home to his father. The old man was sitting at table, the food lying before him untasted, when Rodrigo returned, and pointing to the head which hung from his horse’s collar, dropping blood, he bade him look up, for there was the head which would restore to him his appetite; the tongue, quoth he, which insulted you is no longer a tongue, and the hand which wronged you is no longer a hand. And the old man arose and embraced his son, and placed him above him at the table, saying that he who had brought home that head should be the head of the house of Layn Calvo.”

Thereafter his father died, and shortly afterward five Moorish kings entering Castille, in great force, Rodrigo of Bivar raised the country, and fell upon them, and discomfited them, and took the five kings prisoners, and won great spoil and glory. And thereupon fell out one of those singular, and to our ideas unnatural events, with which, however, the annals of those days are filled, and which display so strikingly the primitiveness and simplicity of manners, and the extraordinary authority of the kings of those times, over the greatest of their vassals.

Doña Ximena Gomez, the daughter of the Count whom Rodrigo had slain, goes to the king, Fernando of Castille, and craves of him as a boon that he will give her Rodrigo of Bivar to be her husband, with whom she will

hold herself well married, and greatly honored. Upon this pregnant hint, the king speaks out; commands Rodrigo to take the lady for his wife, and Rodrigo, without hesitation or reluctance, obeys the king and espouses the lady, to whom he appears to have continued unto the end of his life, a right loving and loyal lord.

After this, the bridegroom takes his spouse with him to the house of his mother, and leaves her in his mother’s keeping; making a vow that he will never company with her neither in the desert, nor in the inhabited place, till he shall have won five battles in the field; and having recorded this vow, he rides forth as a veritable knight-errant, and goes out in search of adventures to the frontier of the Moors.

We next find him doing battle in behalf of King Don Fernando against Don Martin Gonzalez, who was then held to be the best knight in Spain, who acts as champion for King Don Ramiro of Aragon, for the city of Calahorra, which each of the kings claims as his own. In this judicial combat, he slays his antagonist, and Calahorra remains in the power of King Don Fernando.

After this, our hero continues to wax in strength, and to excel in feats of arms, and to win great battles and capture cities of the Moors in Spain and Portugal, until the king knights him in the great mosque of Coimbra, which he dedicates to St. Mary.

Shortly after these occurrences, the French king, and the Emperor Henry, under the sanction of the Pope, Victor II., undertake by dint of war with Fernando of Castille, to force that monarch to become a vassal of the Emperor, and to do homage for his crown of Spain; Ruydiez, however, defeats the French, under Count Raymond of Savoy, near Toulouse, having entered France by the passes of Aspa; and again conquers the whole power of France on French ground, so that the claim is abandoned; and writings are confirmed by the Pope, and by the Emperor, and by the other kings, and sealed with their seals, providing that this demand shall never be made again upon the king of Spain.

“Many other things did King Don Fernando,” after this, “which are written in the Chronicles of the Kings of Spain, enriching churches and monasteries, and honoring the saints and martyrs, and making war on the misbelievers.” But it came to pass, that when he grew old, he perceived that he had not long to live, and proceeded to settle his estates; dividing his kingdom between his three sons and two daughters, in this fashion—to Don Sancho, his eldest, he gives Castille; to Don Alfonso, Leon, and part of Asturias; to Don Garcia, Galicia, and his conquests in Portugal; to Doña Urraca, the city of Tamora; and to Doña Elvira, the city of Toro, each with its own dependencies—after doing which, he died, but not until he had recommended the Cid to his eldest son, Don Sancho of Castille.

Before long, however, Don Sancho waxed envious of the power of his brethren, and determined to wrest their possessions from them, and to unite their kingdoms into one, and to enjoy them all, as his father had done before him.

And first, he dispossessed Don Garcia, on the pretext that he had first broken the oath he had made to his father, and disinherited Doña Urraca; but he did not dispossess him without hard fighting, and was at first defeated, and made prisoner by his brother; but was rescued by the Cid, who retrieved the day after it was lost; and Don Garcia was taken, and lost his liberty and

realm together, and was sent in chains to the strong castle of Luna.

And secondly, he dispossessed King Don Alfonso of his kingdom of Leon, again by the assistance of the Cid, without whom he had a second time been conquered; and obliged him to become a monk at Sahagun; but he escaped thence, and fled to the Moors, to King Alimaynon of Toledo, who welcomed him with a good will, and did great honor to him, and gave him great possessions, and many gifts.

It appears that, during all these acts of wrong and violence, the Cid had continually counselled Don Sancho against breaking the behests of his father’s testament, though, considering himself bound as his vassal in all things to obey his will, he had aided him in battle with heart, head, and hand. On his determination, however, to strip the Infanta Doña Urraca of her possessions likewise, the brave and noble vassal fell into the king’s displeasure, was insulted by him, and banished the realm. He was, however, immediately recalled and reconciled to the king, though he would not, for all that, bear arms against the Infanta, nor against the town of Zamora, because of the days that were past. The king then besieged Zamora, and during the siege was murdered by the traitor Vellido Dolfos, Don Arias Gonzalo being the governor of the town. Then Don Diego Ordoñez defied Count Arias Gonzalo, and impeached the people of Zamora, charging them with privy to the king’s murder; and after a truce and controversy it was decided that, “whoso impeacheth the council of a town, which was a Bishop’s seat, must do battle with five in the field, one after another; and that after every combat there should be given unto him fresh arms and horse, and three sops of bread, and a draught either of wine or of water, as he chose.” And in consequence of this, Don Arias Gonzalo and four of his sons prepared to do wager of battle, one after the other, against Don Diego Ordoñez.

Now, as the account of this judicial combat is one of the most spirited and graphic passages in the work, we shall proceed to extract it entire, from the pages of the “Chronicle of the Cid,” and with it, shall conclude our first paper, intending to resume the subject on an early occasion.

“When the day appointed was come, Don Arias Gonzalo early in the morning armed his sons, and they armed him; and it was told him that Don Diego Ordoñez was already in the lists. Then he and his sons mounted their horses, and as they rode through the gates of their house, Doña Urraca, with a company of dames, met them, and said to Don Arias, weeping, Remember now how my father, King Don Fernando, left me to your care, and you swore between his hands that you would never forsake me, and lo! you are now forsaking me. I beseech you remain with me, and go not to this battle; for there is reason enough why you should be excused, and not break the oath which you made unto my father. And she took hold on him, and would not let him go, and made him be disarmed. Then came many knights around him, to demand arms of him, and request that they might do battle in his stead; nevertheless he would give them to none. And he called for his son Pedro Arias, who was a right brave knight, though but of green years, and who had greatly entreated his father before this, that he would suffer him to fight in his stead. And Don Arias armed him completely with his own hands, and instructed him how to demean himself, and gave him his blessing with his right hand, and said unto him, that in such a point he went to save the people of Zamora, as when our Lord Jesus Christ came through the Virgin Mary, to save the people of this world, who were lost by our



father Adam. Then went they into the field, where Don Diego Ordoñez was awaiting them, and Pedrarias entered the lists, and the judges placed them each in his place, divided the sun between them, and went out, leaving them in the lists.

"Then they turned their horses one against the other, and ran at each other, full bravely, like good knights. Five times they encountered, and at the sixth encounter their spears brake, and they laid hands upon their swords, and dealt each other such heavy blows that the helmets failed; and in this manner the combat between them continued until noon. And when Don Diego Ordoñez saw that it lasted so long, and he could not yet conquer him, he called to mind that he was then fighting to revenge his lord, who had been slain through a foul treason, and he collected all his strength together. And he lifted up his sword and smote Pedrarias upon the helmet, so that he cut through it and through the hood of mail also, and made a wound in the head. And Pedrarias with the agony of death, and with the blood which ran over his eyes, bowed down to the neck of his horse, yet for all this he neither lost his stirrups, nor let go his sword. And Don Diego Ordoñez seeing him thus, thought that he was dead, and would not strike him again; and he called aloud, saying, Don Arias, send me another son, for this one never will fulfil your bidding. When Pedrarias heard this, grievously wounded as he was, he wiped away the blood with the sleeve of his mail, and went fiercely against him: and he took the sword in both hands, and thought to give it him upon his head. But the blow missed, and fell upon the horse, and cut off great part of his nostrils and the reins with it; and the horse immediately ran away, because of the great wound it had received. And Don Diego had no reins wherewith to stop him, and perceiving that he should else be carried out of the lists, he threw himself off. And while he did this, Pedrarias fell down dead just without the mark. And Don Diego Ordoñez laid hand on the bar and said, Praise be the name of God, one is conquered. And incontinently the judges came and took him by the hand and led him to a tent, and disarmed him, and gave him three sops, and he drank of the wine, and rested awhile. And afterwards they gave him other arms, and a horse that was a right good one, and went with him to the lists.

"Then Don Arias Gonzalo called for another son, whose name was Diego Arias, and said unto him, To horse! and go fight to deliver this council, and to avenge the death of your brother, and he answered, For this am I come hither. Then his father gave him his blessing, and went with him to the lists. And the judges took the reins, and led them each to his place, and went out, and left them in the lists. And they ran against each other with such force that both shields failed, and in another career they brake their lances. Then laid they hand on their good swords, and delivered such blows that their helmets were cut through, and the sleeves of their mail. And at length, Diego Arias received such a blow near the breast that he fell dead. And Don Diego Ordoñez went to the bar and laid hold on it, and cried out to Don Arias Gonzalo, Send me another son, for I have conquered two, thanks to God. Then the judges came, and said that the dead knight was not yet out of the lists, and that he must alight and cast him out. And Don Diego Ordoñez did as they had directed him, and alighted from his horse, and took the dead man by the leg and dragged him to the line, and then letting fall the leg, he thrust him out of the lists with his feet. And then he went, and laid hand upon the bar again, and said that he had liefer fight with a living man, than drag a dead one out of the field. And then the judges came to him, and led him out of the lists to the tent and disarmed him, and gave him the three sops and the wine, as they had done before, and sent to Don Arias Gonzalo, that this son also was slain, and that he should send another.

"Then Don Arias Gonzalo in great rage, and

in great trouble, called for his son Rodrigo Arias, who was a good knight, right hardy and valiant, the elder of all the brethren. He had been in many a tournament, and with good fortune. And Don Arias said unto him, Son, go now and do battle with Diego Ordoñez to save Doña Urraca, your lady, and yourself, and the council of Zamora; and if you do this, in happy hour were you born. Then Rodrigo Arias kissed his hand and answered, Father, I thank you much for what you have said, and be sure that I will save them, or take my death. And he took his arms and mounted, and his father gave him his blessing, and went with him to the lists; and the judges took his reins and led him in. And when the judges were gone out, they twain ran at each other, and Don Diego missed his blow, but Rodrigo Arias did not miss, for he gave him so great a stroke with the lance that it pierced through the shield, and broke the saddle bow behind, and made him lose his stirrups; and he embraced the neck of his horse. But, albeit that Don Diego was bested with that stroke, he took heart presently, and went bravely against him, and dealt him so great a blow that he broke the lance in him; for it went through the shield and all his other arms, and great part of the lance remained in his flesh. And after this, they laid hand to sword, and gave each to the other many great blows, and great wounds with them. And Rodrigo Arias gave so great a wound to Diego Ordoñez that it cut his left arm through to the bone. And Don Diego Ordoñez, when he felt himself so wounded, went against Rodrigo Arias, and delivered him a blow upon the head, which cut through the helmet and the hood of mail, and entered into his head. When Rodrigo Arias felt himself wounded to death, he let go the reins and took his sword with both his hands, and gave so great a blow to the horse of Don Diego, that he cut his head open. And the horse in his agony ran out of the lists, and carried Don Diego out also, and there died. And Rodrigo Arias fell dead as he was following him. Then Don Diego Ordoñez would have returned into the field to do battle with the other two, but the judges would not permit this, neither did they think good to decide whether they of Zamora were overcome in this third duel or not. And in this manner the thing was left undecided. Nevertheless though no sentence was given, there remained no infamy upon the people of Zamora. But better had it been for Don Arias Gonzalo, if he had given up Vellido to the Castilians, that he might have died the death of a traitor; he would not then have lost these three sons, who died like good men, in their duty."

"A Letter on American History." Philadelphia: 1847, pp. 39.

ALTHOUGH the pamphlet of which we give the title is not technically published, but merely printed for private circulation, we may be excused in noticing it on the ground of its public object. It was written, we understand, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, of distinguished literary reputation, to recommend the establishment at the Girard College of a professorship of American History.

The study of this subject as a branch of education is so strangely and universally neglected in this country, that we rejoice to see attention attracted to it by one whose own attainments are extensive, and in connexion with a seminary destined to become so important. In no country in the world, in our opinion, is the study of history so necessary as in the United States. Nowhere can accurate information be more readily obtained, in none is it more interesting in events, or more abundant in the elucidation of principles and ideas.

We are inclined to think the maxim "blessed is the country whose history is dull," very superficial. One who finds the interest of history only in its wars, may, indeed, be pardoned for the charity of the remark, but we

see a wider field for our curiosity in the records of a nation's existence. There are other contests, to us not less exciting than those of the battle field, other struggles than those between army and army. In the most peaceful times there is yet always change. The grass and the forest grow and blossom, and moulder away beneath the sunshine as well as in the storm. The storms of state for the most part, indeed, but mark the periods of growth and of decay. It is in the progress of the human mind, as exhibited in the progress of society and of government, that we find the deepest interest of history.

But the history of America is interesting in both particulars. Starting at a definite point, within the era of recorded events; taking its rise in the annals of nations already civilized,—even its infancy is known to us; we do not here, as in the case of Egypt, of Greece, and of Rome, find our origin upon fables; we do not, as in that of modern Europe, trace it through centuries of barbarism to the slow and gradual formation of civilized society, where alone what is reliable in story dates its commencement. We have discovery, settlement, and enlightened occupation, following in rapid succession, and in detailed narrative. The competition of the various races of European descent for the great prize of the new found world, their successes and reverses, the gradual extinction of some as separate and recognised powers, the long contest between others for domination, the final subjugation by a few into exclusive possession, are before us. The daring enterprise of the early voyagers, conquests which rival in magnitude and wonder the wildest creations of romance, personal exploits almost as incredible as the deeds of Roland or Oliver, are there narrated. There shine Columbus and Vesputius, Cabot and Magellan, Cortes, Pizarro, and Vasco Nunez de Balboa; there are Raleigh, and Winthrop, and Penn, and the Jesuits, whose self-sacrifice, whose patient suffering and fervent devotion rank them with the martyrs of old. There we see the barbaric splendor of the Mexican and Peruvian Incas, and the savage nakedness of the northern warriors. There are preserved the stern devotion of the Puritans, the milder virtues of the followers of Penn, the hardy exploits of the western pioneer. There we have wars of European ambition fought upon American soil; and there too the record, so abundant in glorious incidents and illustrious characters, of the war for American Independence. There are exhibited the foundation of modern slavery and of modern freedom; the spectacle of religious bigotry exterminating one race, and of religious liberty building up another; there man, in fulfilment of his newly asserted right of self-government, leaguering himself under systems and constitutions; and there the birth and development of that democracy whose end is not yet. Such is the interest of American history.

Of the national importance of its study, too much cannot be said, though we do not propose to enter at large upon it. An enlightened patriotism must ever rest upon the claims of a country to the love of its citizens. The recollections of a nation's glories, the deeds of its great men, and the examples of its good men, are among the strongest ties of affection. Constituted as we are; swelling our numbers yearly by the influx of men who know nothing of our history, of our government, and perhaps of our language; ourselves migrating from homes in which we were hardly established, to roll over new lands the ceaseless tide of population; carried away in the vortex of political

change and revolution—the memory of the founders of the republic and the basis upon which they raised it, is too easily and utterly lost. What does one third of our population know of the origin of the great principles of civil and religious liberty which have been here proclaimed? What of the Revolution and its patriots, of the Declaration of Independence and its real doctrines, what of the war for the freedom of the seas? How are the descendants of the emigrant to be nationalized, made American, but by learning in the history of their adopted country, that which they take by devise, if not by descent, from its fathers? How is the spirit of those fathers to be kept alive in their legitimate descendants but by the study of their acts? What crudities do we not daily see in our legislatures and halls of Congress, that a mere smattering of historical knowledge would have corrected? How often do we find, brought forward as new and brilliant discoveries in jurisprudence and legislation, schemes rejected long since as failures; how often principles advocated by this or that party as of its fundamental creed, which they have over and over repudiated? How often do we find facts asserted and doctrines laid down, whose refutation is on the journal or in the statute book? But we have not room to carry out the remarks which offer themselves.

The author of the pamphlet, which we have too long lost sight of, sketches briefly but distinctly the plan of education which he wishes to be adopted. He would commence with the landing of Columbus, a definite point, thus avoiding the necessity of teaching under this branch, the preliminary history and then condition of the European nations. The course of instruction, he considers, should be oral, sustained, however, by references to books and authorities, to which the student should have access. The first course, consisting of the history of discovery and colonization, to be suited to the younger classes of boys; the subsequent one, of Revolutionary and Constitutional history, to the elder classes; the instruction to conclude with President Washington's administration. Upon the different periods between these dates, many excellent suggestions are given, and the recommendations are supported by cogent and enlightened reasoning. We trust that not only in reference to the instruction of the Girard College of Philadelphia, but to the Academies and Public Schools of our country at large, will the views of the author be considered.

One suggestion we cannot refrain from noticing in conclusion. Speaking of the success and value of Walter Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*, he says, "there is a living American writer who could well afford to do like services to his country. I need hardly say I refer to Mr. Irving." What says Mr. Irving himself?

*An Overland Journey round the World.* By Sir George Simpson. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.

THE circumnavigation of the globe has become an old story, and books commemorating a voyage around the world have become common of late years; but though Ledyard and Cochrane both won a name by their partially accomplished overland journeys round the globe, yet as the American continent was not included in the attempted feat, Sir George Simpson is probably the first traveller entitled to the full honor of completely "putting a girdle round the earth," in this substantial fashion.

Starting from Liverpool in March, 1841, he

first touches this continent at Halifax. Montreal, which he reaches by the way of Boston and Vermont, is his next station. There he takes a batteau for the Red river settlement, beyond Lake Superior. Thence by a journey of two thousand miles on horseback he arrives at the forks of the Columbia; descends in a canoe to Vancouver; and in a little steamer belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company passes to Sitka, a Russian town, with a Bishop of the Greek Church, on the northwest coast of America; crosses Behring's Straits, through the Aleutian Archipelago, arrives at Kamtschatka, and makes his way to the banks of the River Lena on horseback, ascends the Lena in a boat to the head of navigation, traverses Siberia, reaches St. Petersburg, and there again takes shipping for London.

Such is the general outline of Sir George Simpson's grand tour; but it includes also a parenthetical trip to California, and a lively episodic visit to the Sandwich Islands; to both of which places he was called, during this course of travels, by business connected with his duties as governor-in-chief of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The portion of the work relating to the Russian Settlements on the northwest coast of America, will possess much novelty for many readers who, except from perusing the accounts of this colony in Washington Irving's "Astoria," representing its condition forty years since, scarcely dream of the existence of this nursing Russian province growing into strength upon our continent. The following ingenious reflections of the author, when about to pass from Oregon into the Russian possessions, north of Nootka Sound, will interest the lover of ethnological speculations.

"Before plunging into that colossal empire, whose length is to occupy an almost uninterrupted flight, for journey I cannot call it, of about five months, let me indulge in a brief retrospect of such portion of my wanderings as I have happily accomplished. I have threaded my way round nearly half the globe, traversing about two hundred and twenty degrees of longitude and upwards of a hundred of latitude; and in this circuitous course I have spent more than a year, fully three-fourths on the land, and barely one-fourth on the ocean. Notwithstanding all this, I have uniformly felt more at home, with the exception of my first sojourn at Sitka, than I should have felt in Calais. To say nothing of having always found kindred society, I have everywhere seen our race, under a great variety of circumstances, either actually or virtually invested with the attributes of sovereignty. I have seen the English citizens of a young republic, which has already doubled its original territory, without any visible or conceivable obstacle in the way of its indefinite extension; I have seen the English colonists of a conquered province, while the descendants of the first possessors, however inferior in wealth and influence, have every reason to rejoice in the defeat of their fathers; I have seen the English posts, that stud the wilderness from the Canadian Lakes to the Pacific Ocean; I have seen English adventurers, with that innate power which makes every individual, whether Briton or American, a real representative of his country, monopolizing the trade and influencing the destinies of Spanish California; and lastly, I have seen the English merchants and English missionaries of a Barbarian Archipelago, which promises under their care and guidance, to become the centre of the traffic of the east and the west, of the New World and the Old. In seeing all this, I have seen less than the half of the grandeur of the English race.

"How insignificant in comparison are all the other nations of the earth, one nation alone excepted. With the paltry reservation of the Swedish Peninsula, Russia and Great Britain

literally gird the globe where either continent has the greatest breadth,—a fact which, when taken in connexion with their early annals, can scarcely fail to be regarded as the work of a special providence. Hardly was the western empire trodden under foot by the tribes that were commissioned for the task from the Rhine to the Amoor, when Hæ, who systematically vindicates his own glory by the employment of the feeblest instruments, found in the unknown wilds of Scandinavia the germ of a northern hive of wider range and loftier aim. At once, as if by a miracle, a scanty and obscure people burst on the west and the east as the dominant race of the times; one swarm of Normans was finding its way through France to England, while another was establishing its supremacy over the Slavonians of the Borysthenes, the two being to meet in opposite directions at the end of a thousand years.

"It is in this view of the matter that I have, in these pages, preferred the epithet *English*, as comprising both *British* and *American*, to the more sonorous form of *Anglo-Saxon*. The latter not only excludes the true objects of divine preference; but also in excluding the Normans, it loses sight of the co-operation of Russia as the appointed auxiliary of England in promoting, perhaps by different means, the grand cause of commerce and civilization, of truth and peace. Reflecting on the common origin and common destiny of Russians and Englishmen, I ought to feel that I am still to be among friends and kinsmen. Even the very difference of language, while practically it makes me a stranger, serves to confirm my deductions. In addition to the permanent conquests already mentioned, the Normans, as a mere episode in their history, rivalled Grecian and Italian fame on the soil of Italy and Greece; and yet, though uniformly victorious in all the climes of Europe, they were never numerous enough to engrave their own speech on that of those whom they subdued. *This unparalleled and incredible success cannot be otherwise explained than by believing that the Normans were everywhere strengthened by the Almighty, to accomplish the universal purposes of his omniscience.*"

This pious view of the destiny and the doings of the Norman race, is really very consolatory in these times. It ought forthwith to be translated into Spanish, for the benefit of the Mexicans, and into Arabic, for the good of the Algerians; the Chinese, too, should be favored with it in their language, and the subjugated peoples who speak any of the dialects of outraged India, should be blest with its consolations, each in their own proper tongue. All hail to ethnology, which thus clearly deduces a most solemn intention of Providence, as to the destinies of mankind, from the ruthless deeds of those who, in numbers, constitute but a secondary portion of the human race. The aristocracy of families is running out before the progress of universal Democracy, but the aristocracy of nations seems about to shine forth clearer than ever, under the new dispensation of our time. But what shall we of the Norman race do with the tribes of men when we have brought them all under our dominion? It by no means inevitably follows that they can all be made useful in the highest state of civilization which we are approaching! A fair enough breed of mutton is allowed to run out (as the phrase is) when the wise agriculturist has some new race of sheep of better wool, and equal flavored flesh; a faulty litter of greyhounds is hanged to the last whelp; and retrievers that mouthe the game they carry, are condemned to celibacy in order that the vice shall not pass to another canine generation. Shall we take less pains to exterminate defective races of men, than we do a bad breed of inferior animals? Or shall we, for the sake of scientific and antiquarian curiosity in that



blessed day of Norman civilization, still retain a Hindoo family or so, a Malay, an Iroquois, and an Ethiop? retain them, just to illustrate the natural history studies of the young Normans of those future times? The speculation is a fertile one, but our limits will not allow us to pursue it further; and after all, Sir George's proposition, when sifted, only amounts to the shrugging Frenchman's Mahometan maxim, *c'est le destin*; or the Englishman's, "it's all for the best."

Our traveller when "plunging into the colossal empire," makes his first dip into its embrace at Sitka, in American Russia, and a right pleasant dip it is. For chancing to plump in upon the gay and hospitable votaries of the Greek Church on Easter Sunday, he is nearly kissed to death by the subjects of the autocrat celebrating the festival with their accustomed vivacity.

"Having now taken farewell of the new style for some months, I shall hereafter adopt the Russian calendar, while the English reader can, of course, rectify any date merely by adding twelve days. We reached Sitka about nine in the morning on Sunday, the eighteenth of April, being, according to the reckoning of the Cowlitz, Saturday, the thirtieth. All the people were decked out in their best clothes; and many of them, even at that early hour, were quite tipsy. In short, it was Easter Sunday, a festival celebrated with extraordinary solemnity in the Greek Church, wherever its celebration is not absolutely impossible.

"From midnight till four in the morning, a grand service had been performed by the bishop and his priests, at the conclusion of which the revels had begun in good earnest. On reaching Governor Etholine's residence I was ushered into the banqueting room, where a large party was just rising from the remains of a substantial breakfast. There were present the bishop and priests, the Lutheran clergyman, the naval officers, the secretaries, accountants, store keepers, clerks, masters and mates of vessels, to the number of about seventy, while on the outside of the circle there were ranged about fifty boys belonging to the naval school. Every person was arrayed either in uniform or at least in his Sunday's best; and altogether such a display was hardly to have been expected on the northwest coast of America. At the usual hour of one o'clock, about fifty of the guests again assembled to dinner, which went off with great eclat; and the rest of the day was passed with the assistance of coffee, smoking, chatting, and billiards, while the good folks of the village, in the very best of humors, made quite a business of dancing, singing, and carousing.

"From morning till night we had to run a gauntlet of kisses. When two persons met, one said 'Christ has risen,' while the other replied, 'yes, surely he has risen;' and then came the salutations, some of them certainly pleasant enough, but many of them, even when the performers were of the fair sex, perhaps too highly flavored for perfect comfort. In plain truth, most of the dames of the village had been more liberal of some other liquids than of clean water.

"Another custom of the Greek church, at this season, reminded me of a similar practice in some parts of Scotland. People carry about with them a number of eggs boiled into stones, either dyed, or gilded, or painted, for the purpose of presenting them to their friends; and the party who receives one of them as a gift, either makes an immediate return in kind, or gives the donor a trifling acknowledgment on some other occasion. I had the honor of bagging, in spite of my heterodoxy, many of these little memorials of a Russian Easter."

This honorable mention of the celebration of Paas must be grateful to every Knickerbocker; the ceremony of "cracking eggs" dyed and hard boiled, being still religiously

observed here on easter-day by every well brought up New York urchin. Governor Simpson describes the town of Sitka as wretchedly built and dirty, but it contains some excellent tradesmen, such as engineers, armorers, tinsmiths, cabinet-makers, jewellers, watchmakers, tailors, shoemakers, builders, &c. He says—

"On going the round of the tradesmen, the workshop of the engineer gratified me most, not merely because Moore was a man of superior ingenuity, but because he had trained five or six creoles and half breeds to discharge all the mechanical duties of his business nearly as well as himself. As a proof of the efficiency of this department, the whole of the machinery of a tug of seven-horse power was cast and manufactured here, as well as of two pleasure boats of two-horse power each, one belonging to the governor and the other to Moore. The tug is usefully employed in towing vessels to and from the anchorage; and something of the same kind is much wanted in the Columbia to save the valuable time that is now lost, I mean, of course, above the bar, in the difficult navigation of that stream."

Governor Simpson speaks in the highest terms of the bearing and personal character of the Bishop of Sitka. He also bears testimony that

"The conduct of the clergy in general, of the Greek Church, appeared to me to deserve great commendation, both as to the performance of their duty, and the observance of their vows. With respect to Lent in particular, not only the priesthood, but also the laity, exhibited the greatest strictness, not shamming on beef like the Californians, but really fasting according to rule. On Easter Sunday, I was peculiarly struck by the contrast between the haggard and emaciated looks of the reverend guests, and their zeal in making amends for their past abstinence on Governor Etholine's hospitable fare.

"The presence of a bishop and a complete body of ecclesiastics in this secluded corner of the empire,—at a distance of nearly two hundred degrees of longitude from the capital,—is merely in accordance with the long-tried policy, which has amalgamated so many uncongenial tribes into a compact people by means of one law, one language, one faith,—a policy which England, perhaps through the freedom of her institutions, has too much neglected. Through this policy, Russia, the most unwieldy State on earth, is yet more decidedly one and indivisible than any other dominion in existence, as is more than proved by the fact, that a single one of the three principles of cohesion, which cements her parts into a whole, vests in her an almost direct sway over the foreign professors of her creed. As the only Christian power within the limits of the eastern church, Russia succeeded, in the middle of the fifteenth century, to the religious supremacy of the dethroned emperors of Constantinople; and, within twenty years after the fall of the imperial city, she openly assumed her new position by changing the title of her sovereign from Grand Duke to The Czar or The Cæsar. Since then she has been the watchful guardian of her venerable faith, whether existing in Europe or in Asia. It was in this character that she first interfered in the internal affairs of Poland, where the Catholics were oppressing the Greeks; and more recently, to say nothing of Wallachia or Moldavia, she has become the virtual sovereign of the Christians of Turkey, simultaneously acquiring, at the very least in the same proportion, an influence throughout the more easterly provinces of Austria.

But, in the person of the Lutheran clergyman, New Archangel shows that a spirit of toleration is combined with this zeal for the established religion."

From Sitka our traveller passes to New Archangel, where he finds business-bustle sufficient to do credit to a third rate seaport in

the civilized world. We quote his list of the shipping at that time in port:—

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Helen, ship,          | 350 tons.       |
| 2. Alexander, barque,    | 300 "           |
| 3. Bical, brig,          | 200 "           |
| 4. Constantine, brig,    | 200 "           |
| 5. Ochotsk, "            | 150 "           |
| 6. Promysle, schooner,   | 80 "            |
| 7. Quah pak, "           | 80 "            |
| 8. Chichakoff, brig,     | 150 "           |
| 9. Morischold, schooner, | 80 "            |
| 10. Polypheme, brig,     | 150 "           |
| 11. Sitka, "             | 300 "           |
| 12. Nicholas, steamer,   | 60 horse-power. |
| 12. Moore, tug do.       | 7 "             |

This is well for Russian America, but how long will it be before our ports along the same coast, in Oregon and California, show a far heavier tonnage? Sir George himself draws a picture of the commercial advantages of the bay of San Francisco alluring enough to set a merchant wild, and make every poor professional man enlist in a California regiment; and small as yet its merchant marine may be, it has already buoyed up more American tonnage upon its waters than Russian Archangel can boast. (Has not Commodore Stockton ere this pitched upon the site of a navy-yard for our cruisers in the Pacific?) Sir George, by the way, makes a lively appeal to England to get possession of California, but his suggestion to begin by occupying the valley of Santa Rosa which opens into Bodega Bay, comes somewhat too late. To return, however, to the northern coast: the following extract gives an idea of

#### FASHIONABLE LIFE IN AMERICAN RUSSIA.

"New Archangel, notwithstanding its isolated position, is a very gay place. Much of the time of its inhabitants is devoted to festivity; dinners and balls run a perpetual round, and are managed in a style which, in this part of the world, may be deemed extravagant. Amongst other gaieties that took place during my visit, was a wedding between one Paufoff, mate of a vessel, and a rather good-looking creole girl, about twenty years old and named Archimanditoffra. Attended by their friends, and the principal inhabitants of the establishment, the happy couple proceeded, about six in the evening, to church, where a tedious service of an hour and a half was solemnized by the monk. At the close of the ceremony, which comprised fully the usual proportion of dumb-show, the bridegroom led off his bride to the ball-room. I was going to say that he was followed by his guests; but the expression would have been incorrect, for the guests were not his. The sufferer in these cases, according to the rule made and provided in Russia, is the individual who has enjoyed the honor of giving away the lady—an honor which, however unpleasant in itself or in its incidents, no man is expected to decline. Archimanditoffra's father, for the occasion, was Lieutenant Bertram, one of the company's principal officers. On entering the ball-room, the bride and bridegroom took their station at the upper end, where Lieutenant Bertram described a variety of mystic signs on their breasts with the bridal cake, which, being thus consecrated, was sent off as fit for use. The newly married pair sat side by side, while every gentleman, in his turn, drank to their health and happiness in a glass of champagne.

"On this occasion were assembled nearly all the beauty and fashion of Sitka, the latter quality, if I may presume to offer an opinion, being perhaps more conspicuous than the former. The ladies were showily attired in clear muslin dresses, white satin shoes, silk stockings, kid gloves, fans, and all other necessary and unnecessary appendages; and these fair ones enjoyed the advantage of being at a high premium, inasmuch as the gentlemen, who amounted to about fifty, outnumbered them in the proportion of nearly two to one. The ball was opened by the

bride and the highest officer present; quadrilles and waltzes followed in quick succession; and the business was kept up with great spirit till three o'clock in the morning. The band was of a superior description, some of the clerks and servants being fine performers, who exerted themselves to the utmost. The master and paymaster of the ceremonies did his duty like a prince. Tea, coffee, chocolate, and champagne were handed about in profusion, varied, at proper intervals, with sandwiches and liqueurs, while a smoking room, besides being a necessary of life to many, afforded a place of retreat to all such as did not wish to take part in the dancing.

"On these matrimonial occasions, the father of the bride, however hard his lot, gets off much more cheaply than some of the other auxiliaries in the drama. According to a law of the church, the bridesmaids and bridesmen are prohibited from marrying each other; but as, in the limited society of New Archangel where the lottery consists of so few tickets, youths and maidens would never officiate together on such forbidding terms, the church has indulged Sitka with a special dispensation in this respect."

We would gladly follow this spirited and intelligent traveller through other scenes of his remarkable course of travel, but our limits warn us to forbear. His book is full of interest, and no one can rise from its perusal without a feeling of hearty good will towards the writer, as well as respect for his abilities and high-toned qualities of character.

*Sermons of Consolation.* By F. W. P. Greenwood, D.D., Minister of King's Chapel, Boston. Published by William D. Ticknor & Co.

At no period in the history of the church, we solemnly believe, was reform ever more needed than at the present time, when the priesthood, which should be looked upon as above suspicion, and when religion, the great truths of which they are bound to elucidate, is met upon every side with the coldest reason, the wildest speculation, or dogmatism as weak as it is presumptuous. Amid the multitude of sects, and the varieties of worship, we find at least one point of comfort,—the utter futility of reconciling differences of religious opinion, but the universal need of the thing itself.

The world has grown old under this great need of worship. The mysteries of Isis, the temples of Jove, the "altar under every green tree, and upon every high hill" where the Page groped in fear and doubt, searching for the unseen and eternal; the mosque of the Mahometan, the church of the Christian, and the innumerable temples dedicated to the worship of God, in some shape or other, are each and all so many testimonies to the universal need—testimonies to the instinctive desire of the creature to acknowledge its source. It is in vain for the sceptic to urge that we are priest-ridden, and these monuments are the evidences not of human necessity, aiming at and tending to the spiritual, but of the devices of priestcraft, and their power over the weaknesses of man. Suppose such to be the fact, that man is thus deluded, thus weak! whence came the weakness, if so it be, but from God? Whence came the power to fit an instrument so perfectly into this weakness of humanity, by which he can be so swayed? If man is so weak, the wonderful skill which devised the *sentiment of religion*, by which he is to be beguiled and misled, is the most stupendous conception that ever entered a brain less than that of the Godhead. If the one is a weakness, the other is a miracle.

No, every church throughout the land is a

mute monument to the truth of religion—the instinctive and universal response to the oracle of God placed in the human breast; but each church, and every altar, with its diverse creed, tells of the utter folly of making this great sentiment a thing of mere reason and speculation. We can reason ourselves out and into a faith—but not so the holy and beautiful sentiment within us, which instinctively bows itself in penitence, in adoration, or clings, as it were, to the horns of the altar in its tenacious hold of the good. This cannot be so lightly treated—this cannot be fixed or displaced by any mere system of intellectuality—it is the Shekinah of the Most High placed in the temple of the human heart, which, like that of old, whispers only "let us depart," when the goodly fabric lies desolate in its ruin.

Again we say, we need a reform, we need a race of men who will recognise worship, come how it will—men with the simplicity and ingenuousness of Chevarros and Oberlin, who will regard the honors and the emoluments of an order less than the power of working in the Lord's vineyard—men with the self-denial and devotion of the Catholic missionary, for, deny it as we will, the most effective and persevering laborers have been and still are the Catholics, who sacrifice all, everything for the cause. We say nothing of their faith, wonderfully adapted as it is to the whole construction of the human mind, meeting the wants of the feeblest intellect, and the weakest conscience, and after the wise and the learned have rejected all to their utmost, still leaving them to worship without cavil—we say nothing of this; but we do say, that we need much of the spirit and address which belong to that class of worshippers; and we need a St. Paul to stand forth and seize this great point in the universal mind, *the need of worship*; to call, as did he in ancient Athens, to the masses from a thousand altars, and point to the one Great Temple, reared to the Unknown God, and cry, "whom ye ignorantly worship him reveal I unto you." The God who disregards opinion, form, and recognises only the spirit calling to spirit; the "cry of the human," "be merciful, O God!"

We do not need so many logical subtleties; we do not need so much affirmation nor denial; we do not need all this outcry against this or that mode of worship, or peculiarity of faith; but we do need room for the utterance of the spirit; room for the soul to bow down and adore; room for the growth of the whole man, for if reason be god-like, the spontaneous acknowledgment of a God is a deeper and higher affinity.

We gave at the head of this article the title of a book, of which it may become us to speak, but truly there is little need. Pure in sentiment, polished in execution, and stereotyped in the common thought, it is a series of those lectures, under which we all sit, sabbath after sabbath, and who of us can say, Lo! I have been a Sabbath day's journey in holiness of aspiration! Few of us, like the old Puritans, the followers of Oliver Cromwell, would patiently sit while one of the "saints" should "hold forth a period of two hours," yet how often have we longed for something akin to their manly vigor of thought—for an inkling of those wonderful "outpourings" and "enlargements," by which their uncouth and massive minds found space and freedom from impediment.

The sermons before us are published by an affectionate pastor who desires to speak with his flock, although his ministry has ceased. As such they will undoubtedly be cherished, and possess a value far from being unenviable.

#### ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE. FROM THE FOURTH GEORGIC. Line 453.

GREAT is thy sin, and great thy woes shall be,  
Which Orpheus sends thee for Eurydice,  
Unless some fate resist, his hapless wife  
Rapt, through thy rude assault, from light and life.

She, as in headlong haste the marge beside  
Thy love she fled, too soon to die, sweet bride!  
Saw not the serpent's coil her foot before  
In the deep verdure on the river's shore.  
Then shrieked the sister Dryads' kindred train,  
Above the mountain tops, her funeral strain.  
The crags of Rhodope sent back the sound,  
Pangaea's height, and Rhesus' martial ground;  
Sad Hebrus murmured from his Getic fount,  
And Actian echoes spoke from Orithya's mount.  
He to the hollow sea-shell made his moan,  
For thee, dear wife, on lonely shores alone;  
Thee sang with dawning, thee with dying day,  
If haply song might soothe his woes away.

Through that Tænarian gorge, Hell's gate, he went,  
Through groves with horror's blackest gloom besprent,

Addressed the ghastly shades, with soul unbent,  
And that Dread Majesty, those hearts that know  
Nor human prayers to feel, nor human woe.  
Stirred by his song, the ghostly shadows round  
Flocked from their caves to list the enchanted sound,

As birds in myriads throng the forest leaves,  
When pours the rain on chill autumnal eves—  
Matrons and men, and lifeless forms sublime  
Of Godlike heroes—maidens in their prime  
Unwed, and boys laid on funeral pyres  
In the sad presence of their weeping sires—  
All whom that black morass, with grisly ranks  
Of breezeless rushes on its stagnant banks,  
And that slow stream confines, whose waters dread

Sweep round and round them in their ninefold bed.

The very place was charmed, the deep abyss  
Of Death and Hell—the azurn snakes that hiss  
I' the furies' wreathed hair lay still and mute;  
In grim delight the triple-headed brute  
Fawned innocent; and old Ixion's wheel  
Paused, from the wind those witching notes to steal.

And now returning, every peril o'er,  
With his Eurydice, restored once more,  
Close to his back, he reached the light of heaven—

For such the terms stern Proserpine had given—  
When the fond wretch a sudden frenzy caught,  
Which Hell had pardoned, could Hell pardon aught.

Heedless, alas! on the very verge of light,  
He stopped; he sought, frail heart! with straining sight

His own Eurydice. Then, then was cast  
To the wild wind his labor, and at last  
The Dread King's truce was broken. From the shore

Of dull Avernus thrice the thund'rous roar  
Pealed fateful. "Oh!" she cried, "with heaven half-won,

What frenzy dire hath wretched me undone,  
And thee, my Orpheus? Lo! again it cries—  
My destiny cries out! My swimming eyes  
Are sealed in sleep! Farewell, oh loved in vain!

Eternal shades sweep o'er my soul again,  
As torn away, thine own no more, I spread  
My feeble hands to thee—to thee!" she said;  
And from his eyes, as smoke which melts in air,

Evanesced; nor again his mute despair,  
Striving to speak, and still with vain embrace  
Grasping at shadows and enclosing space,  
Beheld for evermore. Since woe nor wail  
Could move the oarsman of those waters pale.  
Then whither should he turn, thus twice bereaved?

What do, whom hope herself had thus deceived?  
Weep with what tears, to melt those hearts of steel?



Charm with what words, the power of Hell to feel!

For seven long months, they say, in icy caves  
Alone he wept, by Strymon's desert waves,  
And poured his music, 'till a soul awoke  
In savage tigers, and each hoary oak  
Left its grey crag to list the moan he made.  
So, wildly wailing in the poplar shade,  
The tearful nightingale bemoans her brood  
Reft from their nest by clownish fingers rude,  
Pours through the coverts green her sweet lament,

And warbles wofully 'till night is spent.  
No love, no charms, his faithful bosom won;  
Alone he wandered by the icy Don,  
O'er Hyperborean frost, Rhiphaean snow,  
Which yields not ever to the summer's glow,  
Still, still, his lost Eurydice bewailing,  
And that Dread Monarch's gift all unavailing.  
Ciconian matrons thence, their rites among,  
Orgies by night of Bacchus fair and young,  
Rent him, in vengeance for their charms defied,  
And cast his limbs across the champaign wide.  
Then, from his ivory shoulders foully torn,  
The minstrels' head adown sad Hebrus borne,  
Eagrian Hebrus, murmured still her name,  
"Eurydice," though cold the accents came,  
"Poor, poor Eurydice," with quivering tongue,  
And parting spirit. Back the river flung  
From all its banks the dying voices low,  
And wailed Eurydice with watery woe.

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

*The Cedars, April 29, 1847.*

### Extracts from New Books.

THE PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF IRELAND.—In reviewing from the sheets Howitt's *Homes and Haunts* in a previous number, we omitted to state that though in the press of the Harpers, it was not yet published. In again looking over the sheets in our possession, we find the following striking passages relating to the past and present condition of Ireland.

Prior, the biographer of Goldsmith, speaking of the *Deserted Village* of that poet, expresses his own belief, that "the wanton destruction of a thriving and pretty village, in a country where such are carefully encouraged by all proprietors of lands, is wholly improbable." He further fancies that Goldsmith's morbid imagination "had converted a few mud cabins into a beautiful village, and, perhaps, their turbulent and vindictive occupants into injured, and innocent, and expatriated peasants." Lastly, and most unfortunately of all, he adds, "Proprietary rights cannot always be exercised by landlords in Ireland, even in a reasonable manner, without extreme jealousy on the part of the people. Circumstances, therefore, which daily occur in England, and produce neither concern nor notice, excite in the former loud complaint, if not open hostility. Anything resembling severity becomes speedily known and loudly censured; and such impressions, however untrue, taken up and acted upon by the imagination and eloquence of a poet, are dangerous assailants of reputation."

The revolting case of the expulsion of the tenants from the estate of the Gerrards, at Ballinasloe, in Ireland, occurring at the moment at which I write this, in which 270 poor people are turned out to the elements, their houses pulled to the ground, themselves chased from the roadside ditches, where they had sought a night's shelter from the piercing wind, and the fires which they had made to warm themselves extinguished—all this is a fearful answer to such writings, and too awful proof of the correctness of the poet's statements. So far from Irish landlords not destroying villages, so far from "anything like severity" being speedily known and resisted, the inquiries caused by this one flagrant case have shown to the horri-

fied public, that in no country in the world are the rights of the peasantry so totally disregarded; in no country has the outrage of *The Deserted Village* been so often enacted. The scene which Goldsmith so pathetically describes, of the poor villagers whose homes had been destroyed, whose native haunts had been made to cast them forth, going on towards the shore seeking for an asylum beyond the ocean, was not a solitary scene. It has been repeated again and again. It has been repeated from that hour to this; and every year and almost every day sees sad thousands bidding adieu to their birth-places, and crowding on board the ships that carry them to a more hospitable country:

"Even now, methinks, as pondering here I stand,  
I see the rural virtues leave the land.  
Down where yon anchoring vessel spreads the sail,

That, idly waiting, flaps with every gale;  
Downward they move, a melancholy band,  
Pass from the shore, and darken all the strand.  
Contented toil, and hospitable care,  
And kind, connubial tenderness are there;  
And piety, with wishes placed above,  
And steady loyalty, and faithful love."

In five years, it is shown by official documents, that 72,000 persons have been thus cast out of their homes and expatriated, and that the process of this exterminating system has, within twenty years, made outcasts of no less than two millions and a half of peasantry!

Seeing this wholesale depopulation, which has not merely gone on formerly, but is going on at this hour, in the face of all enlightened and humane England, it is quite too late to call in question the truth of the poet's descriptions. We no longer wonder that, in opposition to popular opinion, he stood boldly forward, at the moment that he issued his poem to the world, in assertion of the truth of his descriptions, and we deplore the fact that his noble sentiments have not sooner become national and availing.

The influence which the other local poet, Laurence Whyte, had on the mind and genius of Goldsmith, is very striking. Whyte wrote, as part of a larger poem, *The Parting Cup*, or the *Humors of Deoch an Doruis*, in four cantos. It is a lively picture of a Westmeath farmer's life, about the year 1710, and shows not only how its themes had sunk into the mind of Goldsmith as a boy when they reappeared in *The Deserted Village*, but also how old and how fixed a portion of Irish history are those miseries and outrages on the people which are at this hour the topic of public wonder in England. The exactions of the landlords; the casting forth from house and home the wretched tenantry; the stream of consequent emigration; and the curse of absenteeism. Whyte's poem is very clever, and deserves to be better known. Speaking of the better condition of the farmers in the seventeenth century, he proceeds:

"Thus farmers lived like gentlemen,  
Ere lands were raised from five to ten;  
Again from ten to three times five,  
Then very few could hope to thrive;  
But tugged against the rapid stream,  
Which drove them back from whence they came:

At length 'twas canted to a pound,  
What tenant then could keep his ground?  
Not knowing which, to stand or fly,  
When rent-rolls mounted zenith high,  
They had their choice to run away,  
Or labor for a groat a day.  
Now beggared and of all bereft,  
Are doomed to starve or live by theft.  
Take to the mountain or the roads,  
When banished from their old abodes.

Their native soil were forced to quit,  
So Irish landlords thought it fit;  
Who without ceremony or rout,  
For their improvements turned them out.

How many villages they razed,  
How many parishes laid waste,  
To fatten bullocks, sheep, and cows,  
When scarce one parish has two plows.  
Their flocks do range on every plain,  
That once produced all kinds of grain.  
Depopulating every village,  
Where we had husbandry and tillage;  
Fat bacon, poultry, and good bread,  
By which the poor were daily fed.

Instead of living well and thriving,  
There's nothing now but leading—driving;  
The lands are all monopolized,  
The tenants racked and sacrificed;  
Whole colonies to shun the fate  
Of being oppressed at such a rate,  
By tyrants who still raise their rent,  
Sail to the Western Continent.  
Rather than live at home like slaves,  
They trust themselves to winds and waves."

If a poet at the present hour were describing the acts and deeds of the Gerrards, the Waterfords, and like exterminators, could he have done it more literally? Thus, independent of the other miseries and wrongs of Ireland, this system of turning out human creatures to make way for bullocks has been going on exactly for a hundred years; and the Irish aristocracy, having made themselves the scandal of the whole civilized world, still sleep in warm beds and dream that they are Christians! and England, the most powerful and humane nation on the earth, has overlooked the dreadful scene, having her eyes fixed, full of tears, on the far-off negro, the Esquimaux, and the South Sea Islander. Till this crying iniquity and disgrace be removed out of our borders, every Bible Society, and Missionary Society, and Society for Humanity to *Animals*, should stop its ordinary operations, and combine, each and all, into a great and omnipotent association to convert the Irish aristocracy to Christianity, and to teach to the oppressed and trodden-on people that there is really such a thing as "loving our neighbors as ourselves."

How unvarying are the features of the Irish gentry:

"Our squires of late through Europe roam;  
Are too well bred to live at home:  
Are not content with Dublin College,  
But range abroad for greater knowledge;  
To strut in velvets and brocades  
At balls, and plays, and masquerades.  
To have their rent their chiefest care is,  
In bills to London and to Paris.  
Their education is so nice,  
They know all chances on the dice;

Those absentees we here describe  
Are chiefly of our Irish tribe,  
Who live in luxury and pleasure,  
And throw away their time and treasure;  
Cause poverty and devastation,  
And sink the credit of the nation."

Who has not seen their deserted homes, so picturesquely sketched here?

"Their mansions moulder quite away,  
And run to ruin and decay;  
Left like a desert wild and waste,  
Without the track of man or beast;  
Where wild fowl may with safety rest,  
At every gate may build a nest:  
Where grass or weeds on pavements grow,  
And every year is fit to mow.  
No smoke from chimneys does ascend,  
Nor entertainment for a friend;  
Nor sign of drink, nor smell of meat,  
For human creatures there to eat."

## Miscellany.

## SONNET.

AND what is death? Is it all cold to lie,  
The azure veins sealing their ruby store—  
The marble brow upturned, and never more  
To shrink and frown, when stooping over-nigh,  
The passer downward peers with curious eye?—  
This is not Death—for rustling at the door,  
The wings of angels trail along the floor,  
Bearing aside the curtains of the sky;  
But this it is—to quench within the breast  
God's throned ray of truth-discerning light—  
Neglect may pale and quench—it may depart  
Put out by evil deeds, and all is night—  
As the Shekinah from the mercy seat  
Of Zion fled, chased by unhallowed feet.

Eos.

## THE PILGRIM.

There was once a Pilgrim, who, worn and wearied with wanderings through many lands, sought to pass the remainder of his days in peace and holy seclusion. So he turned aside from the beaten track, and went up among the crowned hills, and there, beside a gentle rivulet which wound its way among the mossy rocks, he built himself a lowly hermitage. He had dwelt in kings' palaces,—he had slept within tapestried beds,—he had quaffed rich wine from gemmed and golden chalices; but better now he loved his narrow chamber fashioned from the living stone, his couch of dried leaves, and, above all, his draught of pure street water. (For the Pilgrim had traced this gentle stream to its source, and when he found it to be the outlet of a lonely lake lying far up amid the untrodden mountains, where only the eye of Heaven could look down into its clear waters, and only the breath of Heaven, or, it might be, the wing of a Heaven-soaring bird could ruffle its calm surface, he was happier for the knowledge that its freshness was poured out for him alone of all human creatures.)

He was not happy, this gentle Pilgrim,—for shadowy remembrances came ever around him, dimming the light which might else have shone upon his spirit. He was not happy, but he was content. A sweet and trustful calm had come upon his heart, and he felt that the fever of vain longing was for ever quenched. Winter came, and the flowers withered from the chilled earth, while the hoary intruder riveted his strong ice-chains upon the gentle rivulet. Yet the Hermit listened for the low, sweet song of the waters as they glided on beneath their thralldom, and when he could still hear this, he was content to wait for the spring time which should loosen their fetters. But when the spring came the waters shrank away, until only a silver thread was left winding amid the slimy sedge, for the mountain lake had found another outlet, and a broader, deeper stream now carried all its overflow of freshness into the valley below. The heart of the Hermit grew sorrowful, yet he abode beside the failing stream until the summer heat had dried it quite away, and creeping things, loathsome and strange, sprang to life in the empty channel. Then he knew that he must seek another resting place, and taking his pilgrim staff he set forth once more on his weary search for peace.

He wandered far ere he reached a spot where a full and unfailing river rushed forth from the very heart of a lofty mountain. Its source was hidden in the midst of the everlasting rocks, and the clear waters bounded from the heaped-up cliffs, as if rejoicing in freedom and sunshine. The Hermit would fain have builded himself a cell like unto the pleasant home he had lost, but his hands were bruised

and wounded from that foregone and wasted toil. So he planted his staff at the mouth of a cavern in the many-chambered mountain, where the solemn rushing of the river made wild, sweet music through the rocky aisles, like the swell of a mighty organ beneath the echoing arches of a stately cathedral. He knew that this stream could not fail him, and when he had heaped up his bed of forest leaves, and gathered the mountain berries for his food, he rejoiced in the thought that his toil and his wanderings were past.

But the river was not single in its course. Far within, amid the many cells pierced in the mountain's heart, were living springs, boiling up from unfathomable depths, whose waters were embittered by the ripening metals over which they leapt in their dark wanderings. The stream which escaped into sun-shine always bore with it the overflow of these bitter fountains, but not always were its waters tainted by their bitterness, for sometimes they gave forth so little that the sweetness of the purer wave overcame the distastefulness of that which was commingled with it; yet it happened that oftentimes the stream was brackish and bitter, and the Hermit knew not why it sometimes offered so sweet a draught to his thirsting lips and again mocked him with such a semblance of freshness. There was no branch of healing to throw with the bitter waters, and when they came not forth in purity and sweetness the Hermit well nigh fainted for lack of drink.

Yet he loved his quiet cave, and he learned to quench his thirst even with these bitter waters, knowing that on the morrow they would again be sweet and refreshing. But the taint grew stronger upon the stream,—its bitterness grew more intense, until the flowers withered along its course, the trees grew grey and leafless when it touched their roots, and the grass became blighted as by fire when the salt wave swept over it.

So the Hermit bowed himself in deep grief, for that earth gave out no fountains of freshness, no living spring beside which the weary wayfarer might abide in trust. He now knew that rest is not for those who travel towards a better land, and again he took his pilgrim-staff and sandal-shoon. Sometimes he paused at a lordly hall,—sometimes at a peasant's cottage; sometimes he quenched his thirst at the springing fountain that adorned a palace garden,—sometimes he drank from the mountain torrent,—sometimes he quaffed only of the wine which pomp, or it may be, hospitality proffered to his lips. But never again did he build his Hermitage in the wilderness,—never again did he trust to one fountain of delight,—never again did he seek a "diamond of the desert," for he knew that he must travel onward and upward ere he could quench his spirit's thirst in the stream that floweth from the River of Life.

RUDOLPH HERTZMANN.

OWNING A POET.—CRASSUS (one of the wealthiest unthroned individuals on record—and probably as wealthy as Louis Philippe, if not as Cæsar), owed his greatest riches to his manufacture of highly accomplished slaves, to whose education in various arts he sedulously and even personally attended; and these slaves, if we believe a writer in the *Foreign Quarterly*, who quotes from Plutarch's romances, were sold at enormous prices. In those days a rich man could readily purchase a poet to write his own name into reputation; and Seneca tells of a pretender to literature keeping many learned slaves, for each of

which he had given above four thousand dollars, the cost of a mere laborer varying from fifteen to a hundred and fifty dollars.

## STANZAS.

[Illustrating a Cameo representing a voyager steering a frail boat by a single star, with the motto, "Si je te perds, je suis perdu".]

"So could I fling o'er glory's tide one ray  
Would I too steal from this dark world away."

The steady prow cleaves onward, and the waves  
Part with its ceaseless progress, and the reeds  
Bend at its noiseless presence as it braves  
The expanse of thick obscurity, and leads  
A wake of foamy light. The shadow breeds  
Around the brightness of the gleamy track  
Undimming it; and he who struggling speeds  
Across the darkness of the stormy rack,  
Looks to that line, and nerves his arm for deeds  
Of newer strength to reach that radiant guide  
And swifter, surer float in its victorious tide.

Thus in the moral sea of darkness wide  
The upright man moves on. The troubled sea  
Of human passion sinks, and stubborn pride  
Crouches abashed at its futility.  
Silent as ceaseless, sure as silent, He  
Invades the shadows of the dim to come,  
And floods his path with chastened brilliancy.  
Then mortal virtue, which was chained and dumb  
And trembling, in the wild immensity  
Hailing that light, again is free and strong  
And sweeps borne up and on, the bright defile  
along. E. J. B.

## The Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.  
SECOND SALOON.

No. 147. *The Flower Girl*. C. C. INGHAM. This is one of the most carefully finished pictures we have ever seen. It represents a blooming creature literally loaded with rich clusters of flowers. The face seems to us to lack individuality, as if it had been made up from different models; and it appears to us slightly out of drawing. The flowers are painted with exceeding care, and yet they appear hard and waxen. They are so brilliant in color, and so prominent in position, as to destroy all interest in the figure. It is a popular picture.

No. 148. *Perils of the Colonists in 1697*. J. B. STEARNES. This picture is improperly named. It commemorates the well known and daring adventure of Dustan, which we will give in the language of the catalogue. "In 1697, March 15, the Indians attacked the town of Haverhill, Massachusetts, with their usual ferocity and savage barbarity. Mr. Dustan, then employed on his farm, flew to his house, and ordered seven of his children to flee without delay for their lives. Before his wife, who was confined to the bed with an infant a week old, could arise, the savages were upon them. Supposing it impossible to save them all, he flew to the door, mounted his horse, and determined in his own mind to snatch up and save from death, the child which shared the most of his affections. . . . They were all his favorites, and with the feelings of a father, he resolved to save them all or die by their side. A body of Indians soon came up with him, and from short distances fired upon him and his little company. For more than a mile he continued to retreat, placing himself between his children and the fire of the savages, and returning their shots with great spirit and success. At length he saw them all safely lodged from their bloody pursuers in a neighbouring garrison." Since it relates to an individual exploit, it should bear the name of the hero. We are glad to see



Mr. Stearnes devoting his talents to the illustration of his own country's history; and we trust his patriotic exertions will not go unrewarded. The composition indicates much preparatory study, and the execution is a marked improvement on his former works. The horse, which he has represented as having been shot, is well painted, but we think he is *too dead*. Had he been shown struggling in the pangs of death, it would have given more spirit to the group, whose principal fault is tameness. It will be a popular picture in the catalogue of the Art Union, by whom, we are glad to see, it has been purchased.

No. 154. *Florentine Girl*. T. P. ROSSITER. This picture is marked by more feeling for color than anything we have before seen from Mr. Rossiter's pencil. The carnations are tender and sweet, the head is well rounded, the expression good, and the whole is mellowed down to a quiet agreeable tone.

No. 157. *Tivoli*. J. W. CASILEAR. This is a small picture, and the materials of which it is composed, simple—nevertheless, it is treated with great knowledge and skill. It represents a female with a water vessel on her head, and the chief merit is in the nice balance of the figure. The muscles of the neck are braced to the task imposed upon them, and the whole action of the figure indicates weight above. The landscape is painted firm and well. Mr. Casilear, we understand, was rejected at the last Annual Election as a member of the Academy. The members who voted against him have done an injustice to themselves by their course, for he would reflect more credit upon the institution in a brief space of time, than they will ever be able to do in the whole course of their lives, and they would be gainers by it; for, what says the poet?

"A man may be a dwarf himself  
And have a giant for his friend,  
And so be master of the giant's strength."

No. 158. *The Force of Music*. W. S. MOUNT. Out of the most simple and humble materials Mr. Mount has contrived to make one of the most thoroughly original and successful little pictures it has ever been our lot to behold. The subject is one which he has in other ways treated before, but never so successfully as now. The scene is the broad open door of a country barn, showing within a lad of 16 or 18 years playing on the violin, while others are listening with marked and various interest to the performance. "The old man," as the head of a family is styled in the country, is seated with his hands clasped upon one knee, which is drawn up as a leaning support for his body, greedily swallowing with open lips, but closed teeth, as if he were *straining* the music through them, the melody as it rolls from the fiddle. He is no connoisseur, not he! but he loves music, and swallows it without stopping to analyse its quality. Another figure leans in a listless attitude against the door-post, apparently wondering by what process the lad contrives to turn the tune, and manufacture so many modifications of sound with such slender means. He don't enjoy the melody, but wonders at the skill. But the triumph of the picture is the negro standing outside the door, out of sight of the main group but certainly not out of hearing. He is an amateur, plays himself, and listens critically, at the same time delightedly. We never saw the faculty of listening so exquisitely portrayed as it is here. Every limb, joint, body, bones, hat, boots, and all, are intent upon the tune. He leans his right shoulder against the barn door, holds his hat respectfully in his hand, and inclines his ear towards the musician;

while his eye, looking at nothing, but seeing through the whole affair, melts with delight at the effect of the ravishing sounds. A brown jug and an axe standing near, inform us that he has been to dinner, after chopping all the morning, filled his jug with "black-strap" or a mixture of vinegar, water, molasses, and ginger (we forget what it is called), and was about to resume his labor for the afternoon, when he was arrested by the notes of the violin. He has got his "stent" for the day, but he thinks he can listen a little longer, work all the harder, and get through long before sunset. And so he will, for his heart is glad, and a glad heart insures a quick hand. This picture will insure Mount a permanent reputation, if he fishes for clams all the rest of his life. Mount is returning to his first love. May he speedily be fast married to his old flame. We mean this, not literally, but figuratively.

No. 163. *Spring*. J. F. CROPSY. The habitual visitors to the annual exhibitions will doubtless remember some two years back, a circular picture with the sun in the centre, painted by Cole, and christened Autumn. It was a charming picture. Mr. George A. Austin, a liberal and judicious patron of native artists, became its possessor, and the idea suggested itself to him to have three other pictures, representing the three other seasons, painted by various artists. He accordingly gave commissions; one to Durand, for Summer; Winter was assigned to Gignoux, and Spring to Cropsy. Durand's picture we have never seen, but we are told that it possesses all his peculiar qualities. The works were distributed with discrimination. Cole's, rich autumnal foliage; Durand's, warm, dreamy, summer atmosphere; Cropsy's tender greys and greens, and Gignoux's fleecy snow storms, are familiar to all lovers of art.

The time chosen for the picture under notice, is late in the spring, when the blossoms are nearly gone, and only here and there a tree remains in full bloom. The other trees are either in full foliage, or sparsely put forth, almost characterless and indistinct. A hazy, blue-grey, moist atmosphere, pervades the scene, strikingly characteristic of spring; superinduced by the freshness of the verdure, the moisture of the earth, and "the spring dews that bless the glad ground." It is a calm, though somewhat cloudy morning—the clouds cast shadows over the landscape, which are broken and varied from delicate half tint to deep shadow, and are so disposed, as to focus with the light at a near point on the foreground. The near trees are apple, one of which is in full blossom, and exquisitely painted. Further in the scene is a tree of a greenish white, the blossoms when seen at a distance assuming this tint by amalgamating with the green leaves just shooting out. An oak at the left is adorned with its delicate orange buds, and near by is a grain-field half buried in shadow, and near this again a broken wooded lot containing cattle. Trees in blossom dot the more distant hill side, smoke from burning brush curls up from the mountain's base, and a flat, shadowed valley, a lake, and distant mountains terminate the scene. The execution of this picture is crisp, and the color tender and sweet. The broken bank and tender herbage in the foreground are very beautifully touched. The figure of the boy sailing his toy vessel in the foreground is not happily introduced; the idea is commonplace and lessens the dignity of the composition.

No. 165. *Head of a Dog*. R. CLARKE. Looks like a copy from a lithograph. The ears are bad.

No. 166. *The Happy Moment*. J. G.

CLONNEY. This is the best picture Mr. Clonney has painted in a long time. It represents a piscatory sportsman who has just captured a fine bass, and the expression of his face is self-satisfied in the extreme as he surveys his prize. The back scene is an extensive salt marsh very truthfully painted. The drapery and accessories are represented with fidelity, and finished with great care. The artist has, however, made a palpable mistake in representing a dead fish. It is as dead as if it had been in the market for a week. A fish just out of the water with a hook in his gills struggles hard for his liberty, and a true sportsman gets him out of the way of his element as soon as possible, lest he may extricate himself from the hook and flounder into it again. The "tackle," too, we think out of place, for a countryman commonly uses a plain pole cut from the forest.

No. 167. *Portrait of a Lady*. F. ALEXANDER. We have seen better pictures from this artist's pencil,—nevertheless, this possesses good qualities. It is fancifully draped, and the stuffs are very well painted. The bust is not well modelled, and the color is cold and lifeless.

No. 171. *Winter*. BEGIS GIGNOUX. This is the picture we have before alluded to, as a companion to Cropsy's Spring, &c. It is an admirable representation of winter, a very difficult season to portray faithfully, and few of our artists have succeeded as well with it as Mr. Gignoux. We say *our* artists, for though he is not a "Native American," he is a practical one, and, we believe, intends to adopt ours as his country. There is room for all such as he; and we extend to him the right hand of fellowship.

No. 173. *July Sunset*. FRED CHURCH. The first glance at this picture impresses one with the idea that it must be one of Cole's. This peculiarity arises from the circumstance that the artist studied with Cole. There is much merit in it and some faults,—faults, however, arising from want of experience and easily remedied, as they are only technical. Mr. Church exhibits in all his works a nice appreciation of the fine qualities of nature, and good taste in his selections, and we predict that time and experience will enable him to take rank with our best landscape painters. The tree in the foreground of this picture is too much labored—he has sacrificed general resemblance to detail. The more distant trees do not keep their places for want of proper balance of light and dark. The effect of sunlight is very well managed and the foreground is painted with great dexterity, for one who has painted so little.

No. 178. *The Court of Henry VIII*. EDWARD LEUTZE. This has proved one of the most popular pictures we have ever had among us. It represents the first appearance of Anne Boleyn at the court of Henry. So much of description and of the beauties of this admirable picture has been written, that for the sake of variety we shall only dwell, chiefly, upon what we conceive to be its faults. To begin then, we think the position of the King in relation to Anne borders upon the indelicate, for a courtly gallant like Henry in so public an assemblage, and in presence of the Queen; and Anne Boleyn seems to yield too readily to his ardent embrace, for a timid young girl. Besides there is some bad drawing in both these figures, particularly in the hands of Anne and the left arm of the King. The best figure in the picture is that of the Queen, and the worst one, that of Cardinal Wolsey. It does not correspond with historical descriptions, and when we

compare its height with the Queen, it will be found a head less in stature. The distance, on the perspective plane, between the two, is slight—not enough to make any perceptible difference in size, and the same objection will apply to the whole group upon the platform, surrounding the Cardinal. Leutze's execution and color are so exceedingly fine that they excuse faults in drawing, which in another would not be tolerated. There is some of the most tender, and at the same time, spirited painting in the group of Anne and the King that we have ever seen, and the work, altogether, is an acquisition to American art.

No. 179. *The Mountain Ford.* THOMAS COLE. This is painted in Cole's happiest manner. The scene, we believe, is in the Adirondac Mountains. A bold bluff projects into the sky in the middle ground—and the foreground is made up of trees with gnarled fantastic branches and luxuriant foliage, fragments of rock, broken trunks of trees, and a stream of clear water across which a horseman is urging his white steed. Every object in the picture is well expressed, the handling is vigorous, and the color fresh and liquid. We think it one of the most masterly pictures in the collection.

No. 187. *The Orphan's Funeral.* F. W. EDMONDS. This is the most unfavorable specimen we have seen from this artist. We suspect that his desire to be represented in the catalogue has prompted him to send, perhaps, the only thing he had to send. He need have been under no apprehension that he would have been forgotten, for visitors to the exhibition will not readily forget his "Image Pedlar," his "New Scholar," and sundry others. He is more missed in the exhibition this year than he would have been out of it. We can easily understand why he has not succeeded better in this picture—the subject was not congenial, and he has evidently run a race against time, otherwise he would have drawn the figures more carefully, and paid more attention to perspective. The horizontal line is low down in the picture, yet we see the top of the coffin, as if the eye occupied a point above it. The bottom of the female's dress, too, vanishes into the sky. There is good painting in it, particularly in the draperies.

No. 192. *Portrait of a Gentleman,* and No. 200. *Mother and Child.* WM. PAGE. These being the only pictures in the collection by this artist, we notice them in connexion. It is generally felt that the common fate of low-toned pictures, when placed in an exhibition, is to be overlooked. If there are any two things in the way of painting, that may be considered as of an opposite nature, it is two pictures, one made up with the necessary clap-net, overcharge of light and shade, and vivid color, for exhibition purposes; where the general aim seems to be to look as conspicuous as practicable; and the other painted in a reduced, subdued, and unpretending light. The former, since it seizes on all the extremes, has much more latitude in regard to resources than the latter, and is comparatively of less difficulty of execution; the low-toned work being necessarily produced within narrower limits. These pictures by Mr. Page were never intended to look conspicuous, unless it may have been for their unobtrusive character, as in all galleries of pictures, the mass proclaim the character of the exhibition, whether it be for high or low tone, for brilliancy, perhaps glare, or for sobriety. The pictures at present under consideration seem, with one or two exceptions, as much by themselves in the newness of our present exhibition, as a

modern picture might in the midst of a gallery of pictures by the old masters—of Titians and Corregios.

It is not uncommon to hear artists who have made the tour of Europe say, that at the outset of their examination of the works of art, they passed over what, as they became more experienced in picture seeing, they afterwards returned to as the finest productions, the pictures of Titian, &c. His works are said, oftentimes if not generally, to have a peculiar character of flatness, but that they grow under the eye, and finally blaze out on the spectator in all the inexplicableness and subtlety so inseparably allied with the subdued splendor and harmony of the great colorists. The portrait of Mr. Story under notice, has been considered to possess this character of flatness, but such an effect may, not improbably, arise from the eye of the visitor being charged with the stronger scheme of light and shade of the surrounding works, coming on a picture so reduced in the scale of color; for, certainly, on a few minutes' examination this impression disappears, as it does in all cases with pictures of its class. If attention to the details and individualities, which make up the *ensemble* of a man's countenance, and a scrupulous elaboration of them, constitute the requisite of portraiture, where likeness and truth stand paramount, then this is of that class of portrait, though by no means showing Mr. Page in his power. His course, from his various experiments in painting, has ever been known to be in search of extreme excellence, and in his career thus far, some of the finest works, especially in color, produced of late years in the country, have come from under his hand. We allude now, more particularly, to one painted a few years back, bearing the same title as one now under consideration—"Mother and Child"—now in Philadelphia; "The Holy Family," in the Boston Athenæum, a portrait of Mrs. Ridner in this city, and a head of the Poet Lowell, of whose whereabouts we are not informed, and another extraordinary head of Mr. Duyckinck's child, exhibited about three years since.

Men, with such aims as he holds, if they ever fall from a high result, fall anywhere but into mediocrity—it may be below that, but certainly not there—but the works of Page, even when in their most eccentric garb, have always some point, a finely modelled piece of flesh, or some other feature which redeems them and invariably stamps them as his. The works in the present exhibition may rather be taken, apparently, as suggestive of what he would be at, than as a definite result of the latest of many methods that he has resorted to for the attainment of greater excellence; and it would seem to be an example of the ardor with which he pursues his end. The contempt he is said to hold for most of what he has heretofore produced, and his steady aversion to resuming anything of his past styles of painting—for he has had many, with this restless and untiring endeavor for the realization of what is really fine in color, we have the clue to the invariable vacillation of manner and versatility of style which have characterized his whole career—a career gone through in the spirit of experiment,—for which, among artists, he has almost become proverbial. To progress, it seems he has sacrificed every other consideration, and is known to bestow any amount of time, or paint out any number of sittings that would obtain him greater excellence, which he considers a remuneration adequate to the outlay. Certainly if fine color is at all the result of thinking, of

assiduity, and careful manipulation, together with great ability, then Page ought yet, as he has heretofore, to give us some splendid examples of color. It has truly been said by one of our popular authors, "that if there is anywhere among us to be found, a man truly an artist in feeling, Page is that man, for, living in the seclusion of his painting-room, he is all enthusiasm." Of his picture of the "Mother and Child, in this exhibition, which, for its kind, is hung too far above the eye to be seen properly, if one will be at the pains of examining it, he will find, as we did, that there is far more in it than is obvious at a passing glance; and it would appear to better advantage when not surrounded by so large a majority of what is so widely different, than it does in its present position.

## MUSIC.

L'ELISIR D'AMORE.—The successful production of this opera by the company at Palermo, on the occasion of Madame Pico's benefit, proves the justice of our comments upon the injudicious use of their facilities by the managers. Notwithstanding the heat of the evening, the house was crowded, the attention of the audience sustained, and more enthusiasm and spirit evinced both by vocalists and listeners, than we have witnessed during the season. How much better would it have been to have produced such operas as this,—the *Giulietta e Romeo*, and others, adapted to the powers of the company, instead of allowing the entertainment to depend upon the precarious health of Barilli! We were gratified to see Madame Pico once more enacting the *Prima Donna*, under favorable auspices. She was in fine voice, and sang and acted with great sweetness and *naïveté*, as the shower of wreaths, at the close of the evening, amply testified.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—One of our few indigenous amusements is what may be called the Ethiopian Opera. We believe the American origin of this entertainment has never been called in question, even at Little Piddlington; it is not so generally known, however, that the melodies and pantomimes which characterize it are originally of a quasi Knickerbocker rather than of a southern origin. Watson's annals have not yet embalmed the momentous historical fact, but some of our most learned Ethnologists and historiographers insist that the first Ethiopian melodies and Nubian dances introduced to the stage and the concert hall, were derived from the Long Island, and not the Virginia negro. Rice, the first successful expositor of this school of music, was initiated (as those annalists of New York declare) by an old and worthy black, who, years ago, used to dance and sing for eels at the old Fly Market.

The popularity of the minstrels and serenaders, who make an exhibition of Anglo-African accomplishments, both in England and America, is quite worthy of remark. It is another proof that to interest the popular mind, it is only necessary to copy nature adroitly—to hit off striking traits and local peculiarities. This applies to the fine arts as well as to literature. But it is not merely as clever imitations that these entertainments are sustained. We venture to assert that there is intrinsic beauty in some of their features. We remember hearing the most affecting vocalist Great Britain has produced, express the grateful surprise with which, on board an American packet ship, she first heard a few of those negro melodies. Some of them abound in natural



pathos and genuine humor. The effect of the former is enhanced by the poverty of the language and the vulgarity of the associations,—for there is something touching in recognising a plaintive element; a true tragic sentiment amid the degradation of a servile condition; or tender natural vein sparkling through the atmosphere of lowly toil.

### Varieties.

#### PROPER UNDERSTANDING.

##### I.

WHY meet me with aspect so chilling,  
As if our last squabble were aught  
But Love, making piquant the willing.  
By a breeze from good policy caught;—  
Were there nothing but sunshine between us,  
No gusts sudden glooming our sky,  
I'd seek a more changeable Venus,  
And bid your tame beauties "good-bye"—  
Yes, I would,—  
Bid all your tame beauties good-bye!

##### II.

Your eyes look most precious when smiling,  
Yet nothing it vexes me when,  
In mischief they learn their beguiling,  
So they take to beguiling again!  
Be cloudy or clear, only time it,  
That storm shall not rule through the year;  
And be quick in your changes of climate,  
Whenever you're call'd on to clear;—  
Yes, be quick!—  
You must shift as the wind does, my dear.

PIERRE VIDAL.

In a copy of the "Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini," belonging to the New York Society Library, were found the following lines. Perhaps, in these fiction-loving days, they might do good service as an advertisement to a new edition of the work.

"Within this volume, Reader, thou may'st find  
A great man's portrait, by himself design'd:  
In regal cabinets we reverence still  
The priceless treasures of Cellini's skill,  
And fame, upon her archives, has enrolled  
The name of him whose touch outvalued gold.  
Look on his *works*; and you might deem his heart  
Brimmed o'er with worship of Ideal Art:  
Look on his *life*! and you will see his breast  
Fired by some button on a cardinal's vest.  
No classic subject for his taste too high,  
No aim too small to win his courtly eye.  
His soul all dreams of loveliness could shape,  
His life all deeds of infamy could ape,  
And every act he vaunts with equal grace,  
Whether he cuts a throat, or casts a face.  
Thus while to future ages he must stand  
The Prince of Sculptors in his own fair land,  
Here 'mid his patrons, Kings, and Popes, and  
Friars,  
He stands before *us*, as the Prince of *Liars*.

Letters from Australia continue to announce the progress of mineral discovery in that country—particularly in the south. Fine specimens of ore, azure blue, carbonate of copper—have been found in town lands on Currency Creek; and a rich lode of pure malachite had been struck in the Burra-Burra mines.—*Athenæum*.

The works on the Lyons Railway have exposed, near the town of Melun, a burial-field of great interest. Eight or ten stone coffins have been found at depths varying from 25 to 60 centimètres;—besides many scattered bones, and a variety of vases, arms, tools, and medals. Their period seems to be that of the fifth or sixth century. The extent of the cemetery cannot be judged,—but excavations are proceeding with a view to explore it. We may mention that a faculty of letters, consisting of five chairs—viz., philosophy, history, ancient literature, French literature, and foreign literature—has been created, by royal ordonnance, at Grenoble.—*Ibid.*

MR. THOMAS JOPLIN, the author of many publications on monetary and statistical subjects, and the introducer of joint-stock Banking into England, died on the 12th of April, at Bohmischdorf, in Austrian Silesia. His opinions on the perplexing questions of currency, the exchanges and general finance, had much weight with the public.—*Journal of the Belles Lettres*.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—A political quidnunc (not much of a grammarian) reading the dispute about the word "sanitary" as applied to the Government proposition for the health of towns, observed that in his opinion, considering the pains taken with it by her Majesty's ministers, it ought to be called a *Sanichig measure*.—*Ibid.*

That Shakspeare anticipated all times is known to every commentator, and is curiously proven by the following from *As You Like It*:

"From the East to Western Inde,  
No jewel is like Jenny Lind;  
Her voice being mounted on the wind,  
Through all the world bears Jenny Lind.  
All the portraits fairest limn'd  
Are but black to Jenny Lind.  
Let no face be kept in mind  
But the face of Jenny Lind."

Touchstone's false gallop:

"If the cat will after kind,  
See Omnibus Box and Jenny Lind."

[*Ibid.*]

MESMERISM.—There is an "ecstatic" in Paris now, who prescribes according to the smell and appearance of any person's hair, no matter where the patient may be; she also tells the seat of disease, and prophesies the result. She sits all day in a twilight room, with a physician at her elbow to write prescriptions in form; and visitors throng from all parts of the world to see this medical Sibyl.—*Ibid.*

MODEL-HUNTING.—Our law courts furnish illustrations of manners which will amaze posterity, and may even amuse contemporaneity. *Inter alia*, one of the most entertaining is the finikin forbearance of the law. It borrows the spirit of its practice from the chase, in which ample "law" is given to the object of pursuit. The chase of a debtor is to be reckoned among our manly sports. It is an unflinching ingredient in the drama; and though we may think it obsolete, still recurs in the farce of real life. A motion for a new trial in the Court of Exchequer has disclosed a ludicrous case of the sort at Liverpool. "Professor" Keller, the importer of "poses plastiques," had obtained an advance of money, which he was to repay out of his receipts; and it is alleged that he did not repay. He was assumed to be on the eve of leaving the country; a writ *ne exeat* was obtained, a bailiff was put in requisition; and Mr. Keller was pursued to Liverpool, where he was performing at the Zoological Gardens—the Vauxhall of Liverpool. The Professor personates divers illustrious antiques, and wears a beard. This was a distinctive mark for the plaintiff; he watched at the entrance with the bailiff; out comes a gentleman wrapped in cloak, with a lady and child: the lady is Mrs. Keller, the gentleman wears a beard: the plaintiff points him out to the officer, saying, "That is the man," and the cloaked dignitary is seized. The lady is in great emotion; she intercedes with the inexorable bailiff; the little Astyanax is held up to the parental beard for a farewell kiss; the Hector is torn from his Andromache, and taken to a house; and lo! here it is discovered that the captive is not Mr. Keller, but only "Joe," the Professor's man, endowed for the nonce with a simulated beard. The Professor had been literally bearding the law.

On another night the attempt is repeated: a bearded man, coming more secretly from the Gardens, is torn from the agonized arms of Mrs. Keller; but again the bailiff is deluded!

It is remarkable that Mr. Keller thus appeared before the public, braved the very eye of notoriety, and yet evaded the law. The indignant creditor proceeds against the Sheriff, and obtains

damages. But the defence is, that the bailiff is justified in not attempting a seizure on the stage, because of divers credible rumors concerning trap-doors, dark holes, organized riots, and the like. The constitution of England does not endow the Sheriff with sufficient powers to execute the law: he cannot have a force sufficient to overawe scene-shifters; there is no penalty against man-traps for bailiffs! Even if there was no other reason for not going on the stage to seize the debtor, the law abhors anything so direct: if proceedings were shortened in that style, what would become of the "expenses?" Besides, there is the fun of the thing. Mr. Keller truly vindicates his title as professor of the "poses plastiques:" the machinery of the law is plastic to his art; the sheriff and his myrmidons are effectually posed. The most striking in his series of groupes is the last—"Ixion and the false Juno."—*London Spectator*.

### Recent Publications.

THE ART UNION (British) *Monthly Journal*, No. 107. We have received from Mr. J. P. Ridner, the agent of this work in the United States, the fifth number of the Enlarged Series, which is illustrated by some fine heads, and etchings of a vast variety of subjects in different departments of art. The London Art Union has now 17,000 subscribers, having had an accession of 1000 during the last year. The subscriptions during the first year were £489; they are now £17,571, and the reserve fund is £2,196. The premium of £500, offered last year, was awarded to Mr. Calden Marshall, for his statue of the "Dancing Girl Reposing." It is proposed to issue, for the coming year, a series of thirty illustrations of MILTON'S *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, to be executed by the best artists. The total sum set apart for the purchase of works of art, &c., is £14,933. May our own Art Union soon boast an equally flourishing treasury. We shall take an opportunity to recur to this number hereafter.

*The Water-Cure Manual*. By Joel Shew, M.D. New York: Cady & Burgess. 1847.

THE enthusiasm for hydropathy has doubtless had the effect of making people more sensible of what Mrs. Butler calls "ablutionary privileges;" and even if the exhilarating descriptions of Bulwer, and our own intelligent countryman, Mr. Calvert, are somewhat fanciful, we see no reason for not investigating the virtues of cold water to their fullest extent. The Croton has rendered us keenly alive to its sanitary qualities, and we commend the treatise of Dr. Shew, a successful practitioner, to all who feel any interest in the subject. It contains much historical and personal information.

*Thought and Feeling, in Verse*. By Edward Staggs. New York: H. Long & Brothers. 1847.

AN 18mo. of about one hundred pages, containing a series of verses of a religious character.

*The Lawyer's Daughter*. By J. Alden, D.D. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE enterprising publishers of Cliff street seem to be encouraged by the ample success of the "Illustrated Shakspeare," to attempt an equal luxury of type, print, and woodcuts in juvenile literature. The "Lawyer's Daughter" is a specimen number of their "Fireside Library." It is a religious story for the young, by an author whose other works of like design have met with considerable approbation. The quality of the paper, and the style of the typography are quite equal to books in the same department published in London, while the woodcuts reflect great credit upon H. W. Hewitt. The careless mechanical execution of children's books has long been overlooked. In our view such negligence is highly culpable, as it directly tends to pervert the taste at a period when the mind is

most impressive; and we notice the signal improvement in the little volume before us with real satisfaction.

*Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature: a Selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, connected by a Critical and Biographical History.* Number 10. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. 1847.

NEXT to Verplanck's Shakspeare, this is the most desirable of the serial publications of the day. From the regularity of its appearance, we infer that the enterprise of the publishers meets with the success it richly deserves. When complete it will form a most convenient book of reference for the scholars, and a library in itself for the general reader. The cheapness, and fine mechanical execution of the work, combined with its intrinsic value and interest, render it worthy of extensive support.

*Defence of the Hebrew Grammar of Gesenius against Prof. Stuart's Translation.* By the Original Translator. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1847.

THIS is a pamphlet of more than fifty pages—an elaborate discussion, of interest chiefly to philologists, and clergymen, who read the Old Testament in the original text. It evinces ability and learning; but of the merits of the controversy we are not adequately informed, and therefore commend the Defence to those who are acquiring or teaching Hebrew.

*Memoirs of Baron Cuvier.* By Mrs. R. Lee. Third Edition. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1847.

THIS volume presents us with a superficial but interesting account of the labors of this distinguished naturalist. Its chief value, however, is the clear and apparently authentic insight it gives us of Cuvier's private habits and actual character. With some of the faults, he was pre-eminently distinguished by the graces of genius. No one can peruse these Memoirs, without feeling renewed admiration for the pursuits to which the life of a naturalist is devoted; and a strong conviction of their alliance with the most amiable and noble impulses of the heart. The fact of the present being the third edition is evidence sufficient of the popularity of the work.

*The Poets and Poetry of America.* By Rufus Wilmot Griswold. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart. Eighth edition, 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 544.

THIS work, whose first edition was regarded by many as little more than a catalogue raisonné of American writers of verse, was more shrewdly hailed in some quarters, as a compilation of literary statistics, curious in itself, and destined to be of no little value hereafter, as giving a popular view of American literary matters at the date when it was published. In the meantime, while one class of critics insisted that Dr. Griswold ought to have limited his catalogue of poets to two or three names, and put the rest in an appendix; and while another class maintained as strongly that the work ought to have been edited upon still more democratic principles than those which seemed to have governed Mr. Griswold, and made to include every versifier who had ever put a stanza in print—the public seem to have taken the work into favor without much reference to the opinions of either. Edition after edition has been called for, though each one in turn has been so desperately attacked by the wits, that the book seemed annihilated at least once a year. Dr. Griswold's wholesale enthusiasm for American letters has doubtless been not a little sobered by the manner in which his labors have been received in some literary quarters; but that he is satisfied with their reception by the public generally, is sufficiently proven by the labor he has thrown into the last edition, to amend and improve it; a task in which he seems to have been liberally sustained by his publishers, without any reference to expense in cancelling their old stereotype plates, to effect the desired alterations.

Accordingly, the typographical errors of the preceding editions have been corrected in the present; the biographical facts re-arranged, and in some instances modified to correspond with subsequent events; and several new specimens added to the appendix, such as two poems by Miss Lynch, and one by Bayard Taylor. Additional extracts are also given from the poetry of Allston, Mrs. Oakes Smith, and Tuckerman. The sketches of Lowell, Neal, and others, are much improved. Several who before occupied an undue space have been retrenched. Morris and Mrs. Osgood are introduced into the body of the book, where Ralph Hoyt, T. W. Parsons, and other entirely new names appear. The remarkable popularity of the work made this judicious revision very desirable. As it now stands, we consider it a valuable anthology, and one, on the whole, highly creditable to our literature.

In a manly preface to this edition, Dr. Griswold says:—

"The work was in the first instance too hastily prepared. There was difficulty in procuring materials and in deciding, where so many had some sort of claim to the title, whom to regard as poets. There had been published in this country about five hundred volumes of rhythmical compositions of various kinds and degrees of merit, nearly all of which I read with more or less attention. From the mass I chose about one fifth, as containing writings not unworthy of notice, in such a survey of this part of our literature as I have hoped to make. I have been censured, perhaps justly, for the wide range of my selections. But I did not consider all the contents of the volume genuine Poetry. I aimed merely to show what had been accomplished, towards a Poetical literature, in the first half century of our national existence. With much of the first order of excellence, I accepted more that was comparatively poor. But I believe I admitted nothing inferior to passages, in the most celebrated foreign works of like character."

Any one familiar with Dodsley's or Pearch's English Collections, must assent to the truth of the remark which we have italicised.

*A Manual of the Principles and Practice of Road-Making.* By W. M. Gillespie, A.M., C.E. 1 vol. 8vo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

PROFESSOR Gillespie, who so ably fills the chair of the professorship of Civil Engineering in Union College, has, by the preparation of this work, supplied a great popular want. The book treats of the location, and construction, and improvement of roads, common, macadamized, paved, plank, &c., as well as of railroads. We could wish that our country newspapers, far and wide, would copy the following extract relating to the direction of common roads, and send it to the nearest commissioner of highways or town pathmaster in their neighborhood. For in many parts of this State the stupid monotony of the road lines is a perfect nuisance to the traveller for pleasure or business.

"A straight road over an uneven and hilly country may, at first view, when merely seen upon the map, be pronounced to be a bad road; for the straightness must have been obtained either by submitting to steep slopes in ascending the hills, and descending into the valleys, or these natural obstacles must have been overcome by incurring a great and unnecessary expense in making deep cuttings and fillings.

"A good road should wind around these hills instead of running over them, and this it may often do without at all increasing its length. For if a hemisphere (such as half a bullet) be placed so as to rest upon its plane base, the halves of great circles which join two opposite points of this base are all equal, whether they pass horizontally or vertically. Or let an egg be laid upon a table, and it will be seen that if a level line be traced upon it from one end to the other, it will be no longer than the line traced between the same points, but passing over the top. Precisely so may the curving road around

a hill be often no longer than the straight one over it; for the latter road is straight only with reference to the vertical plane which passes through it, and is curved with reference to a horizontal plane; while the former level road, though curved as to the vertical plane, is straight as to a horizontal one. Both lines thus curve, and we call the latter one straight in preference, only because its vertical curvature is less apparent to our eyes.

"The difference in length between a straight road and one which is slightly curved is very small. If a road between two places, ten miles apart, were made to curve so that the eye could nowhere see further than a quarter of a mile of it at once, its length would exceed that of a perfectly straight road between the same points by only about one hundred and fifty yards.

"But even if the level and curved road were very much longer than the straight and steep one, it would almost always be better to adopt the former; for on it a horse could safely and rapidly draw his full load, while on the other he could carry only part of his load up the hill, and must diminish his speed in descending it. As a general rule, the horizontal length of a road may be advantageously increased, to avoid an ascent, by at least twenty times the perpendicular height which is to be thus saved; that is, to escape a hill a hundred feet high, it would be proper for the road to make such a circuit as would increase its length two thousand feet. The mathematical axiom that 'a straight line is the shortest distance between two points,' is thus seen to be an unsafe guide in road-making, and less appropriate than the paradoxical proverb, that 'the longest way around is the shortest way home.'

"The gently curving road, besides its substantial advantages, is also much more pleasant to the traveller upon it; for he is not fatigued by the tedious prospect of a long, straight stretch of road to be traversed, and is met at each curve by a constantly varied view.

"It cannot be too strongly impressed upon a road-maker, that straightness is not the highest characteristic of a good road. As says Coleridge—

'Straight forward goes  
The lightning's flash, and straight the fearful path  
Of the cannon ball.'

"But in striking contrast he adds—

'The road the human being travels,  
That on which blessing comes and goes, doth follow  
The river's course, the valley's playful windings,  
Curves round the cornfield and the hilt of vines.'

"The passion for straightness is the great fault in the location of most roads in this country, which too often remind how

'The king of France, with forty thousand men,  
Marched up a hill, and then—marched down again.'

*The Genius of Scotland; or, Sketches of Scottish Scenery, Literature, and Religion.* By Robert Trumbull. Second Edition. New York: Robert Carter: 1847.

WITH the zeal of an intelligent patriot, the author of this agreeable volume has brought together the prominent historical facts and associations which endear his native land to her children and the world. Scotland is a "wee bit countrie," and like New England, has a severe climate and a rugged soil; but the intellectual vigor and moral excellence of the people, and the romantic scenery amid which their resources have developed, throw an enduring charm around its lakes and mountains. The heroism of Wallace, the sufferings of the Covenanters, the border minstrelsy, and the costume and traditions of the different clans, have afforded novelists and poets rich materials. In modern times the brilliant society of Edinburgh has become proverbial, especially among American travellers. Leutze's best picture illustrates the celebrated interview between Knox and Queen Mary; no transatlantic poet enjoys such a domestic popularity on this side of the water as Burns; Scott's transatlantic reputation is one of the brightest jewels in his coronet of fame, and Carlyle was first appreciated here. Mr.



Trumbull has not erred, therefore, in supposing that a book designed to combine the features of Scottish life and history, would be understood and welcomed in this his adopted country. He has carefully gleaned anecdotes, and interwoven them with personal reminiscences. Several highly attractive literary portraits enliven his pages, and the descriptions of scenery are graphic and vivid. Burns, Wilson, Dr. Chalmers, the metaphysicians and professional men—Sir Walter and Allan Ramsay, the Ettrick Shepherd, and Motherwell, are successively brought before us, with many other gifted but less renowned exponents of the Genius of Scotland.

The following extract from a new work entitled "Impressions of England and its People," by Hugh Miller, gives an ingenious view of the relative "Genius of Scotland."

"There is an order of English mind to which Scotland has not attained; our first men stand in the second rank, not a foot-breadth behind the foremost of England's second-rank men; but there is a front rank of British intellect in which there stands no Scotchman. Like that class of the mighty men of David, to which Abishai and Benaiah belonged,—great captains, who went down into pits in the time of snow and slew lions, or 'who lifted up the spear against three hundred men at once, and prevailed,'—they attain not with all their greatness, to the might of the first class. Scotland has produced no Shakspeare;—Burns and Sir Walter Scott united would fall short of the stature of the giant of Avon. Of Milton we have not even a representative. A Scotch poet has been injudiciously named as not greatly inferior, but I shall not do wrong to the memory of an ingenious young man, cut off just as he had mastered his powers, by naming him again in a connexion so perilous. He at least was guiltless of the comparison; and it would be cruel to involve him in the ridicule which it is suited to excite. Bacon is as exclusively unique as Milton, and as exclusively English; and though the grandfather of Newton was a Scotchman, we have certainly no Scotch Sir Isaac. I question, indeed, whether any Scotchman attains to the powers of Locke; there is as much solid thinking in the 'Essay on the Human Understanding,' greatly as it has become the fashion of the age to depreciate it, and notwithstanding his fundamental error, as in the works of all our Scotch metaphysicians put together. It is, however, a curious fact, and worthy, certainly, of careful examination, as bearing on the question of development purely through the force of circumstances, that all the very great men of England,—all its first-class men,—belong to ages during which the grinding persecutions of the Stuarts repressed Scottish energy, and crushed the opening mind of the country; and that no sooner was the weight removed, like a pavement slab from over a flower-bed, than straightway Scottish intellect sprang up, and attained to the utmost height to which English intellect was rising at the time. The English philosophers and literati of the eighteenth century were of a greatly lower stature than the Miltons and Shakspeares, Bacons and Newtons, of the two previous centuries: they were second-class men,—the tallest, however, of their age anywhere; and among these the men of Scotland take no subordinate place. Though absent from the competition in the previous century, through the operation of causes palpable in the history of the time, we find them quite up to the mark for the age in which they appear. No English philosopher for the last hundred and fifty years produced a greater revolution in human affairs than Adam Smith; or exerted a more powerful influence on opinion than David Hume; or did more to change the face of the mechanical world than James Watt. The 'History of England' produced by a Scotchman is still emphatically the 'English History'; nor, with all its defects, is it likely to be soon superseded. Robertson, if inferior in the untaught felicities of narration to his illustrious countrymen, is at least inferior to none of his English contemporaries. The prose fictions of Smollett have kept their ground quite

as well as those of Fielding, and better than those of Richardson. Nor does England during the century exhibit higher manifestations of the poetic spirit than those exhibited by Thomson and by Burns. To use a homely but expressive Scotchism, Scotland seems to have lost her *bairn-time* of the giants; but in the after *bairn-time* of merely tall men, her children were quite as tall as any of their contemporaries."

"1844; or the Power of the S.F. By Thomas Dunn English. Burgess & Stringer, W. H. Graham, and others.

THE first American political romance that we remember is one, attributed to Mr. St. George Tucker, put forth at the time when Mr. Van Buren was a candidate for the Presidency. As the novel has now measurably succeeded the drama in holding up the mirror to the age, we marvel that in our novel-reading country the political novel has not, in the years that have since intervened, become as much a feature of American literature as the fashionable novel is of modern English letters. The present tale, purporting to develop the secret action of parties during the last presidential campaign, attracted no little attention when published as a *feuilleton* in the New York Mirror, and its present cheap form is probably destined to still more general circulation. The following extract will give an idea of the style of the author:—

"Popular elections are a cheap safety-valve for the steam, which would otherwise explode, and destroy the whole fabric of society. Restless spirits can evolve their discontent through a town-meeting—theorists can present their schemes through a newspaper or a political hand-bill; those gentlemen whose 'blood boils' and 'hearts expand' at the sight of tyranny, can boil their vital fluid, and expand their blood-distributing apparatus, without any fear of being disturbed in their internal cookery, or creating any very vivid alarm among their tyrants. Election intrigues, and the whole machinery, great or small, of the contest, form the plaything of uneasy and restless men, who would otherwise turn conspirators against the Government, and undermine the Constitution.

"The monarchs of Europe might, by constant petty elections, save the trouble and expense of detecting and punishing conspiracies, to say nothing of the economy of preserving the lives of subjects whom they annually hang or behead. They have got to learn that the human mind must expend its energies on something, and the government may be likened to a body of water. Left to itself, pent up in a narrow confine, stagnated by bounds, its springs cut off, it becomes foul, impure and noisome—it breeds creeping things, reptiles—it teems with life, all hidden under the surface—it becomes decayed of itself—rank, and unfit for use. But let it course freely—bound its side with a strong Constitution—let its progress be unimpeded—let it rush and rail, and murmur to its own content, and the scum, sticks, and filth, are speedily carried away—the reptiles are swallowed up by animals of a better kind—the water becomes pure and crystalline—man drinks of it, and is refreshed and strengthened. It is folly to chain the wheel in hope to retard its revolution. It will break its fetter some day. Rather turn its resistless power to use, and restrain it by rules, which it will not break as it revolves.

"England owes much of her safety from revolution to her petty elections, and her occasional dissolutions of parliament—to say nothing of the comparatively free expression of opinion on the part of the people. France supports tolerably free institutions in the same way. In this country, frequent elections are indispensable. But foreigners, however well-educated, rarely observe this, and, according to their predilection, hope for the destruction, or despair for the safety of the republic, on beholding the noise and excitement of an election contest. They do not properly appreciate the renowned spirit of 'Buncombe,' to appease whose wonderful manes so many ferocious speeches are made, and so many bitter paragraphs written. They

will do this some time, or their countries will, at least; for the shade of 'Buncombe' is progressive. It has already got into the Parliament-house of England, it is perched on the top of the speaker's chair—it lolls on the Woolsack. It has long been the lord paramount of the hustings. In France, it is somewhat appreciated, as the debates in the Chamber of Deputies show. O'Connell is its devoted worshipper—he pretends to be a Catholic—not so—he is a Buncombe, and practises the rites of his concealed religion publicly—in the British legislature, and in Conciliation Hall. Before many years, free institutions and liberal principles will prevail; and all classes in Europe, from kings to peasants, will fall down, and exclaim—'Great is Buncombe of the Yankees!'"

*The History of St. Giles and St. James.* By Douglas Jerrold, Esq. New York: Burgess & Stringer: 1847.

FEW of the recent periodical writers of England have won so wide and immediate a popularity as Douglas Jerrold. He abounds in the peculiar humor which is so peculiarly palatable to his countrymen. His Caudle lectures were a remarkably successful hit, and the zest of the joke was well kept up to the conclusion. The present work appears to be a more elaborate and serious attempt. It is apparently a novel of common life, hitting off local peculiarities, and will doubtless meet with extensive circulation.

*The Fruits of America.* By C. M. Hovey. Boston: C. C. Little. Vol. I., No. 1.

THE object of this new work is to give colored drawings and a letter press description of all the choicest varieties of fruits cultivated in the United States. Pomona, who never in her dreams conceived the flavor of a Beurré D'Aremberg, Leon le Clerc, would find her mouth water could she but gaze on one of the luscious pears that is printed to the very juice in this number. The accomplished editor has done well, by the way, to open his work with the fruit of the pear tree; for the pear—intrinsically so worthy a fruit—is entitled to additional notice, from being about the oldest orchard settler we have among us. We have seen trees in Michigan, planted there by the French two hundred years ago; and the well known pear tree of Governor Stuyvesant, in this city, is very nearly as old. The apple trees of the country are all mere parvenues compared with these; and the Baldwin apple of which we have a highly colored engraving in the present number, has a bloated, over ruddy, obtrusive look, as if it were conscious of sudden-got importance, and trying to outface the gracefully pendent pears amid which it struts upon our notice. The amateur cultivator, however, will not object to fruits thus taking airs upon themselves; and even if the strong marks of characteristic portraiture in these fine drawings are lost upon him, will welcome the work as promising efficient aid in the extension of pomological science.

### Publishers' Circular.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. WILEY & PUTNAM will publish, on the 1st September, 1847, the first volume of a "History of the Mexican War; with a Preliminary View of the Causes that led to it: by Brantz Mayer, formerly Secretary of the U. S. Legation to Mexico, and author of 'Mexico as it Was and as it Is.'" This work will be an authentic, historical narrative, drawn from original sources, illustrated by plans of the battles, &c., obtained from the War Department. It will be prepared in the style of "Napier's Peninsular Campaigns," and will be valuable in the library of the student, as well as popular in the drawing room. Mr. Mayer's previous work upon Mexico went through three editions.

Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & Co., of Philadelphia, have in press, "Mexico, and her Military Chieftains," in 1 vol. 12mo., with Portraits and En-

gravings. Also, "Hurd's Grammatical Corrector," for the use of Schools," &c.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM MAY 22, TO MAY 29.

ADAMS (Rev. W.).—The Old Man's Home. 1 neat vol. with fine engravings from original Designs by Weir. 75 cents.

ÆSCHYLUS. The Agamemnon of Æschylus. In Greek, with valuable English Notes, by Prof. Felton. 1 neat vol. 12mo. handsomely printed (Munroe & Co.), \$1.

ALEXANDER.—The American Mechanic and Working Man. 4th edition, revised. By Rev. James W. Alexander. 2 very neat vols. 18mo. pp. 285 and 287 (Marten), \$1.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND Science. Conducted by Dr. E. Emmons and A. Osborn, Esq. For May, 1847. With a fine Engraving (Kernot, 633 Broadway), 25 cents.

AMERICAN LITERARY GAZETTE, and New York Weekly Mirror. Nos. 1 and 2 (Fuller), each 64 cents.

ANDREWS' AND BOYLE'S Phonographic Reader, and Complete Phonographic Class Book. 1 vol. (Gould & Co.)

ANNALIST (THE). Edited by Dr. W. C. Roberts. No. 16 (Kernot, Broadway), 10 cents.

ARTHUR.—The beautiful Widow; a Tale. By T. S. Arthur. 8vo. (Carey & Hart), 25 cents.

ASSOCIATION DISCUSSED; or, the Association of the Tribune Examined. By H. Greeley and H. J. Raymond. 8vo. pp. 63 (Harpers), 25 cents.

ATOUR (THE). A Monthly Gazette of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. Edited by O. P. Hatfield. (R. G. Hatfield, 109 Nassau.) Per annum, 33 cents.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, and Theological Review. Conducted by Profs. Edwards and Parks. Vol. 4, No. 14, for May, 1847. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 197 (Wiley & Putnam), \$1.

BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS, and other Tales. Edited by W. T. Porter. New and improved Edition. With 10 original Designs by Darley. 1 neat vol. 12mo. (Carey & Hart), 50 cents.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for May. (L. Scott & Co.) 25 cents.

BUIST.—The Rose Manual; Directions for their Propagation, Culture, &c. New edition, with engravings. 1 neat vol. 12mo. pp. 192 (Carey & Hart), 75 cents.

BULWER'S ZANONI; a Novel. New and cheaper edition. 2 vols. 12mo. large type (Harpers), 50 cts.

CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE. Now complete in 2 thick vols. royal 8vo. in extra cloth, or sheep binding (Zieber & Co.), \$5.

CHELIUS'S SYSTEM OF SURGERY. Translated by South. Part 13, in 8vo. pp. 119 (Lea & Blanchard), 50 cents.

CHESS PLAYER'S MAGAZINE. Edited by Stanley. No. 7 (Merrin), 25 cents.

CLARSACH ALBIN, and other Poems. By J. M. Morrison. 1 vol. 12mo. (Zieber & Co.) 63 cents.

COMER'S Simple Method of Keeping Books by Double Entry. 24 edition. 1 vol. (Ticknor & Co.) 63 cents.

COMPLETE GARDENER AND FLORIST. 6th edit. 1 vol. 12mo. (Graham) 25 cents.

COMSTOCK'S Phonetic Speaker. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 386, bound, \$1.

DOMBEY AND DOMBEY. [A capital burlesque of Dombey and Son.] By Renton Nicholson. 8vo. profusely illustrated. (Williams), 25 cents.

DRUNKARD (THE); or, the Fallen Saved. A moral domestic Drama in 5 Acts. (Boston, Jones), 124 cts.

DUMAS.—The Knight of Manleon. Part 1, illustrated with engravings (Williams), 124 cents.

EDINBURGH REVIEW for April, 1847. The American Reprint (L. Scott & Co.), 50 cents.

ELLEN MUNROE. No. 5, completing the work. 8vo. engravings (Williams), 25 cents.

ESTHER DE MEDINA; or, the Crimes of London. Part 1, pp. 114, engravings (Williams), 25 cents.

FENELON'S TELEMACHUS. Translated by Dr. Hawkesworth. 2 neat vols. 18mo. cloth (Leavitt & Co.), \$1.

FLETCHER'S Devotional Family Bible. No. 10, most splendidly printed (G. Virtue), 25 cents.

FORBES'S American Tracts. Vol. 4.

FORBES'S British and Foreign Medical Review, for April, 1847. (American Reprint.) (Kernot, agent, 633 Broadway), 75 cents.

GAILLARD'S History of the Reformation in the Church of Christ, from the close of the Fifteenth Century. 1 large vol. 8vo. pp. 557 (M. W. Dodd), \$2 50.

GREEN.—The Secret Band of Brothers; or, the American Outlaws. 1 vol. 12mo. engravings (Graham), 50 cents.

GRIFFITH'S Medical Botany. 1 large vol. 8vo. with 331 neat wood engravings, and a copious Index (Lea & Blanchard), \$3 50.

— or, in sheep binding, \$3 75.

GULIVER'S Travels and Adventures. With neat illustrations. 1 nice vol. 18mo. extra cloth (Leavitt & Co.), 75 cents.

GUNSMITH OF ORLEANS; or, the dead Woman's Secret. A Tale. By Mrs. Sheridan. 8vo. (Long), 124 cents.

HEALTH MADE EASY FOR THE PEOPLE; or, Physical Training, to make their living in this world Long and Happy. 18mo. (Zieber & Co.) 25 cents.

HEIRESS (THE); a Novel. By Ellen Pickering. New edition, well printed (Ferrett & Co.), 25 cents.

HEROINES OF SHAKESPEARE. No. 8, with 3 splendid engravings, and descriptive Text (Wiley & Putnam), 624 cents.

HOARE'S Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the

Grape Vine. New and improved edition. 1 neat vol. 18mo. pp. 309 (Kernot, Broadway), 374 cents.

HOPE'S ANASTASIOS; or, Memoirs of a Modern Greek. New edition, large type, 2 vols. 12mo. (Harpers), 50 cts.

INGRAHAM (Prof.).—Captain Kyd; or, the Wizard of the Sea. New edition. 2 vols. in 1, large type, pp. 466 (W. H. Colyer), 50 cents.

— Lafitte; the Pirate of the Gulf. New edition. 2 vols. in 1, large type, pp. 424, 12mo. (Colyer), 50 cents.

— The Quadroone; or, St. Michael's Day. New edition. 2 vols. in 1, large type, pp. 462, 12mo. (Colyer), 50 cents.

INGRAHAM.—The Brigantine; or, Guiltiere and the Castilian, a Tale of Boston and Cuba. 8vo. (Williams), 25 cents.

JERROLD'S (Douglas) History of St. Giles and St. James. Complete in 1 vol. 8vo., with 2 engravings, pp. 162. (Redding & Co.), 50 cents.

— another edition (Burgess & Stringer), 374

JOHNSON'S Dictionary of Modern Gardening. With 120 wood engravings. Edited, with numerous engravings, by David Landreth. 1 vol. pp. 635. (Lea & Blanchard), \$2 25.

JOSLING'S (Dr.) Lecture on Homœopathy. 8vo. (Henry Kernot, 633 Broadway), 124 cents.

KAY'S Progressive Infant and Primary School Reader and Definer. Nos. 1 and 2. (Kay & Brother), 25 cents.

KEAN.—The Life of Edmund Kean. By Barry Cornwall, Esq. New and cheaper edition. 1 vol. 12mo. (Harpers), 25 cents.

LEE'S (Mrs) Memoirs of Baron Cuvier. 3d edition, 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 198. (Harpers), 25 cents.

LIPPARD'S Legends of the Revolution; or, Washington and his Generals. Vol. 2. (Long), 25 cents.

LITTELL'S Living Age. No. 159 124 cents.

LOUDON'S (Mrs.) Gardening for Ladies; and Companion to the Flower Garden. Edited by A. S. Downing. New edition. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 439. (Wiley & Putnam), \$1 25.

MCELLIGOTT.—The Analysis Analysed; or, Ten Points of Difference between McElligott's Analytical Manual and Town's Analysis. (Newman & Co.), 124 cents.

MCGREGG'S History of the Wreck of the Blanden Hall, East Indianman. (W. H. Colyer), 25 cents.

MARRIAGE; a Novel. By Miss Ferrier. 8vo., pp. 156. (Harpers) Library of Select Novels, No. 98, 25 cents.

MARTINEAU (Miss).—The Hour and The Man; a Novel. New and cheaper edition, in 2 vols. 12mo., large type. (Harpers), 50 cents.

MASTER TIMOTHY'S Book Case; or, The Magic Lantern of the World. 8vo., engravings. (Williams), 374 cents.

MELVILLE'S OMOO: a Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas. 2 Parts. Fourth thousand. (Harpers), \$1.

— or, in cloth, \$1 25.

MEMOIRS OF A PHYSICIAN. By Alex. Dumas. Part 1, with many engravings. (Williams), 124 cents.

METEOR (THE); or, The Cutter of the Ocean: a Sea Story of the days of '76. By an Old Salt. (Long), 25 cents.

MILLARD'S (Prof. D.) Journal of Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petrea, and the Holy Land. Third edition. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 348. (Hamlin).

MEXICO AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS. By Brantz Mayen. New and cheaper edition, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in 8vo. (Long & Brother), each 25 cents.

NEW YORK MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER. No. 18. (Kernot), 64 cents.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. No. 2 (Henry Kernot), 25 cents.

NICHOLS'S Illustrated New York; a Series of Views of the Empire City, and its Environs. No. 1 in 8vo., 25 cents.

OLDCOOK'S (Dr.) Receipt Book; with Notes for the Preservation of Health. 12mo., pp. 114. (Harpers), 25 cents.

OTTAWAH; or, the Red Indian of New England. With 12 engravings. (Williams), 25 cents.

PALDER'S New York Drawing-Book. No. 2. (Graham), 25 cents.

PARSLOE'S (Miss) Speculation: a Novel. New and cheaper edition, in 2 vols. 12mo., large type. (Harpers), 50 cents.

PATTON.—The Young Man; or, Lectures for the Times. 1 neat vol. (Newman's).

PEIRCE'S Grammar, Revised and Abridged for the use of Schools. (Clark & Austin), 25 cents.

PERFUMERY; its Uses and Manufactures. By C. Morfit. 1 neat vol. 12mo., pp. 285, cloth. (Carey & Hart), \$1.

PINNEY'S Practical French Teacher. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 377, bound. (Robbins & Co.), \$1 25.

PIQUILLO ALLIAGA; or, the Moors under Philip III. of Spain: an Historical Romance. By Eugene Scribe. 8vo., with wood engravings, pp. 236. (Richards & Co.), 50 cents.

RANLETT.—The Architect. No. 8 in 4to., with very fine designs. (Graham), 50 cents.

RICHES AND HONOR: a New England Story, founded on Fact. 1 neat vol. 18mo. (Adams), 374 cents.

SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN: a Story of the Atlantic. By an Officer of the U. S. Navy. 8vo., pp. 109. (Carey & Hart), 25 cents.

SCRIPTURE SCHOOL READER. Compiled and arranged by Evarts & Wyckoff. 1 vol. (Nafis & Cornish), 75 cents.

SKILFUL HOUSEWIFE'S BOOK. By Mrs. Abell. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 308. (D. Newell), 25 cents.

SLIDELL MACKENZIE.—A Year in Spain. New and cheaper edition, in 3 vols. 12mo., large type. (Harpers), each 35 cents.

SMALL BOOKS ON GREAT SUBJECTS. No. 12. The General Principles of Grammar. 12mo., pp. 176, well printed. (Lea & Blanchard), 25 cents.

— the same work. No. 1 to 12, neatly done up in 3 vols., cloth, \$3 50.

SOULIE.—The Count of Morion; or, Woman's Revenge. 8vo., engravings, pp. 252. (Williams), 50 cents.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER AND REVIEW for April and May, 1847. (Kernot, Broadway), each 50 cents.

SPRING.—The Monk's Revenge; or, the Secret Enemy: a Tale of the later Crusades. By T. Spring. 8vo., pp. 240. (Williams), 50 cents.

STAGG'S Poems: Thoughts and Feelings in Verse. 1 neat vol. (Long), 50 cents.

STORY'S Familiar Exposition of the Constitution of the United States. New edition. 1 vol., pp. 372. (Harpers), 75 cents.

STANGER'S GUIDE for the City of New York: a New Map of the City. (Kernot, agent), 184 cents.

SUE'S Martin, the Foundling; or, Memoirs of a Valet de Chambre. Now complete in 1 vol. 8vo. (Colyer), 75 cents.

TAYLOR.—A really correct and very fine Portrait of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the size of life and beautifully colored (Long & Brother, 32 Ann st., and Henry Kernot, 633 Broadway), \$1.

TAYLOR'S Victim of Intrigue; a Tale of the Burr Conspiracy. 8vo. pp. 129 (Graham), 25 cents.

THE JEWELS. The Amethyst, the Emerald, the Ruby, the Topaz; a collection of Moral Tales. 4 neat vols. 18mo., in a nice case (Kernot, 633 Broadway), \$1.

— The same, with gilt edges, \$1 25.

TRACTS FOR THE NEW TIMES, No. 2. Science for all. 8vo. pp. 31 (J. Allen), 124 cents.

WASHINGTON'S Life and Writings. Edited by Jared Sparks; a new and cheaper edition, large type. Vol. 3 (Harpers), only \$1 50.

WASHINGTON, and other Poems. By Cynthia Bullock, Graduate of the Institution for the Blind. 1 neat vol. 50 cents.

WELLS'S Complete Lawyer and Book-Keeper. 1 vol. 12mo. (J. C. Wells), 374 cents.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, No. 92, for April, 1847. The American Reprint (L. Scott & Co.), 50 cents.

WHITFIELD'S American Scenery. Part 5, with neat lithographic engravings (Long), 25 cents.

LIST OF RECENT GERMAN PUBLICATIONS. HISTORY.

DIE GENERALE der französ. Republik u. des Kaiserreichs. Leipzig, 1846, 8vo. \$4 80.

JOH. MÜLLER'S, R. Glutz-Blotzheim's, J. J. Hottinger's, und L. Vüllemiens Geschichte schweizerischer Eidgenossenschaft, fortgesetzt von K. Monrad. Zurich, 1846, 8vo. vol. 1—11, \$18 60.

DIE Geschichtschreiber der deutschen Vorzeit von G. H. Pertz, J. Grimm, K. Lachmann, L. Ranke, K. Ritter. 1st vol. 1st part, 8vo. Berlin, 1847, 50 cents.

BILDNISSE der deutschen Könige u. Kaiser von Karl d. Grossen bis Franz II., gezeichnet von H. Schneider, nebst Lebensbeschreibungen von Fr. Kohlrausch. 1 vol. 8 parts Hamburg u. Gotha, 1846, 8vo. \$3 60.

DIE DEUTSCHEN KAISER. Nach den Bildern des Kaiser-Saal's in Römer zu Frankfurt a. M. in Kupfer gest. u. in Farben ausgeführt. Mit d. Lebensbeschreibungen der Kaiser von Prof. Alb. Schott. Part 1—16, folio, Frankfurt a. M., 1846, \$33 50.

J. HM. DUNTZE, Geschichte der freien Stadt Bremen. 2 vols. 8vo. Bremen, 1846, \$1 80.

W. SCHOTT, älteste Nachrichten von Mongolen u. Taren eine hist.-krit. Abhandlung. 4to. Berlin, 1846, 50 cents.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.

W. F. VOLGER, Handbuch der Geographie. 2 vols. 5th edition, Hannover, 1846, 8vo. \$3 60.

JOS. RUSSEGER, Reisen in Europa, Asien u. Afrika, mit besond. Rücksicht auf d. naturwissenschaftl. Verhältnisse d. betref. Länder. Stuttgart, 1846, 8vo. 1—11 vol. u. 4 Atlas, \$28 50.

J. VENEDEY, das südliche Frankreich. 2 vols. 8vo. Frankfurt a. M., 1846, \$3 75.

PEDAGOGY.

Dr. F. A. W. DIESTERWEG, Rheinische Blätter für Erziehung u. Unterricht. Essen, 1847, 8vo. vol. 35th and 36th, or year 1847, 6 double parts, \$2 50.

PAEDAGOGISCHE REVUE, herausg. von Dr. Mager. Jahrg. 1847, 12 monthly parts. Zurich, \$6 38.

Dr. W. J. G. CURTMANN, Lehrbuch der Erziehung und des Unterrichts. Ein Handbuch für Eltern, Lehrer u. Geistliche 5th edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Heidelberg, 1846, \$1 50.

MTH. ZEHETER, Erziehungs u. Unterrichtslehre nach cathol. Grundrissen. Ingolstadt, 1846, 8vo. \$1 50.

C. F. LAUCKHARD, Blätter aus dem Tagebuch eines Lehrers. Darmstadt, 1846, 8vo. 75 cts.

J. FOELSING, Geist der Kleinkindererziehung, insbesondere die Kleinkinderschule wie sie ist u. sein soll. 2d edition. Darmstadt, 1846, 8vo. 30 cts.

RAIM. JAK. WURST, Ausführliche Anleitung zum Schreibunterrichte. 3d edition, 8vo. Reutlingen, 1846, 50 cts.

— Elementarbuch zu prakt. Denk u. Styl Gymnasialanstalten. 5th edition, Reutlingen, 1846, 38 cts.

THEOLOGY.

MONATSSCHRIFT f. d. evangel. Kirche. Herausgeg. von Dr. J. C. Nitzsch u. Dr. K. H. Sack. 6r Jahrg. 1847, 8vo. Bonn, \$2 50.

— f. die unitev. evang. Kirche. Herausgeg. von H. Eitester, L. Jonas, F. A. Pischon, A. Sydow. 2 Jahrg. 1847, 12 parts, 8vo. Berlin, \$3 75.

ZEITSCHRIFT f. Protestantismus u. Kirche. Herausgeg. von Dr. G. Ch. A. Harless, Prof. d. Theol. in Leipzig.



Dr. J. W. Höfling, Dr. G. Thomasius, Dr. J. C. Hofmann, Prof. d. Theol. zu Erlangen. 13, 14 vols. Jahrg. 1847, 12 parts. 8vo. \$3 75.

**ZEITSCHRIFT F. DIE GESAMTE LUTHERISCHE** Theologie u. Kirche. Herausgeg. von Dr. A. G. Rudelbach zu Copenhagen, u. Dr. H. E. Guericke zu Halle. 8 Jahrg. 1847. 8vo. Leipzig, 4 parts, \$3.

**ULFILAS** Veter. et Novi Testamenti versionis Gothicae fragmenta, quae supersunt ad fidem codd. castigata, latinitate donata, adnotatione crit. instructa, cum glossario et grammaticae linguae Gothicae conjunctis viribus edidd. Dr. H. C. de Gabelentz et Dr. I. Löbe, 2 vols. 4to. Lipsiae, 1846. bound, \$15.

**REAL-BIBEL-LEXICON.** Ein Supplement zu allen Bibelausg. nach der Vulgata. 2 vols. 2d edition, 8vo. Regensburg, 1846, \$3 75.

**DAS PRINCIP der freien Schriftforschung,** beleuchtet von N. Knöppel. Coblenz, 1846. 50 cents.

**DAS LEBEN JESU** nach den Evangelien dargestellt von Dr. J. P. Lange. 3 vols. 8vo. Heidelberg, 1846, \$2 50.

**DAS LEBEN CHRISTI** von Dr. J. Nep. Sepp. 7 vols. 8vo. Regensburg, 1846, \$11 50.

**DAS LEBEN JESU CHRISTI.** Ein getreues Volks-Schul-u. Hausbuch. Von A. Ed. Wandke. Leipzig, 1846. 75 cents.

**DER DEUTSCHE PROTESTANTISMUS,** seine Vergangenheit u. seine heutigen Lebensfragen, im Zusammenhang der gesamten Nationalentwicklung von e. deutschen Theologen. 8vo. Frankfurt a. M., 1847, \$1 75.

**KRITISCHE GESCHICHTE des Rationalismus** in Deutschland von seinem Anfange bis auf unsere Zeit von Chr. Gh. Ficker. Leipzig, 1846, 3 vols. 8vo. \$3 75.

**DES HRN. ERZBISCHOFs** von Cöln Clemens August, Frhn. Droste zu Vischering, Schrift üb. d. Frieden unter der Kirche u. d. Stanten erläutert u. gegen d. Angriffe der Gegner vertheidigt von Dr. Ant. Jos. Binterim, oder Zurechtweisung der Lobredner Luthers. Mainz, 1846, 8vo. 75 cents.

### Advertisements.

The following are Agents for this paper, by whom Subscriptions will be received:—

Portland, Me.—Hyde, Lord & Duren.  
 Boston, Mass.—Bedding & Co.  
 Providence, R. I.—C. Burnett, Jr.  
 New Haven, Conn.—T. H. Pease.  
 Philadelphia.—G. B. Zieber & Co.  
 " J. S. Bonsall.  
 " G. W. Johnson, 83 Dock street.  
 Alexandria, Va.—Bell & Entwistle.  
 Washington.—W. Q. Force.  
 Charleston, S. C.—John Russell.  
 Savannah, Geo.—I. M. Cooper.  
 New Orleans.—J. B. Steele.  
 St. Louis, Mo.—John Halliwell.  
 Louisville, Ky.—J. Griswold, James Maxwell, Jr.  
 Cincinnati, O.—Derby, Bradley & Co.  
 Buffalo, N. Y.—Derby & Hewson.  
 Geneva, N. Y.—G. H. Derby & Co.  
 Auburn, N. Y.—Alden & Markham.  
 Toronto, C. W.—H. Rowsall.

The following persons are Travelling Agents for this paper, authorized to receive Subscriptions:—

South.—J. B. Valentine.  
 East.—James P. Cowles.  
 West.—Thomas Northall.  
 North.—Charles P. Robinson.

### THE LONDON ART UNION JOURNAL.

A monthly Journal of the Fine Arts, the Arts Decorative and Ornamental, and Record of Industrial Art.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the United States of the above valuable Journal, and solicits subscriptions to it.

JOHN P. RIDNER.

"La Farge Buildings," 229 Broadway. my 29 2t fp

### LEWIS J. COHEN,

Importer of English, French, and German Staple and Fancy Stationery; Manufacturer of Ivory surfaced Playing Cards, Enamelled, Gold bordered, Embossed, and Ornamented Visiting Cards; as well as a variety of Blank Business Printing Cards, Everpointed Leads, &c., &c.

No. 134 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

L. J. C. begs to inform the Trade throughout the country, that he is receiving fresh supplies by every packet from Europe, and that he is prepared to supply his customers with anything in his line at as low rates, if not lower, than any other house in the United States.

L. J. C. always has a full assortment of Silliman's Patent Wood Inkstands, &c. Also, all Games published in the country. f13 tf

### THE BEST PERIODICAL ON AGRICULTURE.

Just Published,

The May number of

### THE AMERICAN JOURNAL

OF

### AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. E. EMMONS, and A. OSBORN, ESQ.

CONTENTS.

1. Thoughts on Requisites of Farming, by Prof. Darby.  
 2. On the Grasses, No. 2, by S. B. Buckley.  
 3. Notes on Natural History, by James Eightis.  
 4. The Farm on the Flats.  
 5. Observations on the Geology of Lewis County, by F. B. Hough, A.M.  
 6. Winter Insects of Eastern New York, by Asa Fitch, M.D.  
 7. Remarks on the Structure of Wood, by Dr. E. Emmons. Illustrated by a plate.  
 8. Volatility of Metals.  
 9. Coal Ash—its nature and probable value as a manure.  
 10. Notes on Col. Waiba's Communication, by Professor L. D. Gale.

Subscription price only \$2 per annum.

HENRY KERNOT, Agent, 633 Broadway.

Where all the back volumes and numbers can be obtained. je 5 2t

### GENERAL TAYLOR.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

### A CORRECT PORTRAIT OF GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,

The Size of Life, and beautifully colored. Price only \$1.

This likeness is certified to be a good one by Captains Morrison, Luther, and officers, whose good fortune it has been to serve under the General; but it hardly needs certificates to establish the fidelity of the sketch, so strongly are all the characteristic qualities of the noble soldier depicted in the countenance, and in the form of the whole head. For sale by

HENRY KERNOT,

55 2t New up-town Bookstore, 633 Broadway.

### NEW BOOKS.

**THE WORKS OF THE REV. JOHN NEWTON,** Late Pastor of the United Parishes of St. Mary Woolworth, and St. Mary Woolworth-Haw, London. \$2 50.

**THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF THE REV. JOHN NEWTON.** 8vo.

**THE SERMONS, Lectures, Letters, Narratives, Poems, Life, and Remains of the Rev. Robert Murray McChesne.** With a fine Portrait on Steel. 2 vols. 8vo. \$3.

**THE OFFICE AND WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT,** By the Rev. James Buchanan, author of "Comfort in Affliction," &c. 12mo.

**HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,** from the Introduction of Christianity to the period of the Disruption in 1843. By the Rev. Wm. M. Hetherington. A.M. 8vo. \$1 50.

**THE BRITISH PULPIT;** consisting of Discourses of the most eminent Living Divines in England, Scotland, and Ireland. By the Rev. W. Suddards. 2 vols. 8vo. \$2 50.

**LECTURES ON THE EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE to the Romans.** By Thomas Chalmers, D.D. and LL.D. 8vo. \$1 50.

**SERMONS AND DISCOURSES.** By Thomas Chalmers, D.D. and LL.D. Third complete American edition. 2 vols. 8vo. \$2 50.

**NATURAL THEOLOGY.** By Thomas Chalmers. 2 vols. 12mo. \$1.

**ON THE MIRACULOUS AND INTERNAL EVIDENCES of the Christian Revelation, and the authority of its Records.** By Thomas Chalmers, D.D. and LL.D. 2 vols. 12mo. \$1.

**MORAL PHILOSOPHY.** By Thomas Chalmers, D.D. and LL.D.

Published by

my 29 ROBERT CARTER, 58 Canal st.

### FORCE'S HISTORICAL TRACTS.

VOLUME IV.

*Tracts and other Papers relating principally to the Origin, Settlement, and Progress of the Colonies in North America, from the Discovery of the Country, to the year 1776. Collected by Peter Force.*

CONTENTS.—I. The Discoverie of Florida, next adjoining to Virginia.—II. Hilton's Relation.—III. New England's Jonas cast up at London.—IV. Makemie's Trial.—V. Von Reck's and Bolziva's Journals.—VI. Simplicity's Defence against Seven-headed Policy.—VII. Samuel Gorton's Letter to Nathaniel Morton, MSS.—VIII. Commission of King James the Second to Sir Edmund Andros, June 3, 1686, MSS.—IX. The Revolution in New England Justified.—X. An Account of the late Revolution in New England.—XI. A Brief Relation of the State of New England.—XII. White's Relation of the Colony of the Lord Baron of Baltimore, in Maryland, near Virginia; translated from the archives of Jesuits' College at Rome.

Just published by

WILLIAM Q. FORCE, Washington, D. C.

Also, on hand, volumes 1, 2, and 3. The series to be continued. my 29 3t

### RUDOLPH GARRIGUE.

4 Barclay street, Astor House.

### LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, RECENTLY IMPORTED.

**PASSAVANT, J.D.,** Rafael Von Urbino und sein Vater Giovanni Santi. 2 vols. 8vo., and Atlas in folio, best edition. \$27 50.

**BARON BAUMER,** Beiträge zur neueren Geschichte aus dem Britischen Museum und Reichsarchiv. 5 vols. \$11 75.

— Geschichte der Hohenstaufen und ihren Zeit. 6 vols. \$13 25.

Atlas of engravings and maps of this work. \$1 75.

**BARON RAUMER,** historisches Taschenbuch. 18 vols. \$26 50.

— Geschichte Europas seit dem Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts. 7 vols. \$30 75.

— Palästina mit einem Plan von Jerusalem, &c. \$1 75.

**ULFILAS.**—Veteris et novi testamenti versionis Gothicae fragmenta quae supersunt ad fidem codd. castigata, latinitate donata, adnotatione critica instructa, cum glossario et grammaticae linguae Gothicae conjunctis curis ediderunt H. C. de Gabelentz et I. Loeb. 2 vols., bound, \$15.

**VARNHAGEN v. ENSE,** Denkwürdigkeiten und vermischte Schriften. 7 vols. \$15 50.

**MOSES MENDELSSOHNs** gesammelte Schriften. Nach Originaldrucken u. Handschriften herausgeg. von G. B. Mendelssohn. 6 vols. \$8.

**LANZ K.,** Correspondenz des Kaisers Karl V. 3 vols. \$12 75.

**ROMANCERO CASTELLANO** ó coleccion de antiguos Romances populares de los Españoles, publicada con una introduccion y notas por G. B. Depping, nueva edicion, con las notas de Don Antonio Alcalá-Galiano. 3 vols. \$5 25.

**STRUVE, A. von.** Handbuch der Phrenologie mit 6 lith. Tafl. u. Text-abbildungen. \$2 25.

**BILDER CONVERSATIONS-LEXICON**—Ein Handbuch zur Verbreitung gemeinnützlicher Kenntnisse u. zur Unterhaltung. 4 vols. 4to., with 1238 woodcuts and 45 maps. \$15 75.

**CUVIER,** das Thierreich geordnet nach seiner Organisation. Nach der zweiten Ausgabe bearbeitet von F. S. Voigt. 6 vols. \$18 75.

**FURCHAU, F.,** Hans Sachs's Wanderschaft und Ehestand. \$3 75.

**TALVJ (Mrs. Th. Robinson)** Versuch einer geschichtlichen Charakteristik der Volkslieder Germanischer Nationen mit einer Uebersicht der Lieder aussereuropäischer Völkerschaften. \$3 50.

**TALVJ,** die Unähnlichkeit der Lieder Ossians und des Macphersonschen Ossians insbesondere. \$1.

**A. W. Schlegels** sämtliche Werke. 11 vols. \$13 75.

A great many valuable Medical, Theological, and other works have been received, and will be sold at low prices. Orders filled within three months!

Orders sent out to Europe on the 6th of March, have been filled already!!

The lists of recent German publications, found weekly in the editorial part of this paper, are prepared by Rudolph Garrigue, who will import to order every work, there named, as well as elder publications of the continental press. j5

### EDWARD DUNIGAN'S CATHOLIC AND JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has always for Sale a large Stock of CATHOLIC WORKS of his own publication, printed, bound, and illustrated in the best manner; among them are his *Fine Illuminated Family Bible*, *Illuminated Ursuline Manual*, *Flowers of Piety*, and other much approved books.

DUNIGAN'S HOME LIBRARY, eight volumes published, a very popular series of Religious and Moral Tales, for general reading.

His Stock of JUVENILE BOOKS, plain and colored, is well selected, and, though got up in the best style, is sold at the cheapest rates.

f13 tf EDWARD DUNIGAN, 151 Fulton street.

### PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS, FOWLER & WELLS,

131 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.

my 22

### ROYAL GURLEY & CO.,

Long Room, 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

LITERARY SALES ROOMS FOR THE DISPOSAL of Books, Engravings and Paintings, and every description of Property relating to Literature and the Fine Arts. Booksellers are respectfully informed that liberal Cash advances will at all times be made on Property intrusted to their charge. f6 tf

## BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY  
SAXTON & KELT,  
No. 133 WASHINGTON STREET,  
BOSTON.

- THE FASHIONABLE WIFE AND UNFASHIONABLE Husband. By Mrs. Ople. Paper covers, \$0 25  
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½  
THE ROYAL SISTERS: a Historical Romance. By Agnes Strickland. Paper covers, 25  
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½  
DON PROILA AND HIS TEN DAUGHTERS. By Agnes Strickland. Paper covers, 25  
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½  
TALES, BY MRS. OPLE: Containing White Lies, False or True, or the Journey to London. Paper cov. 25  
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½  
TALES, BY MRS. OPLE: Containing a Tale of Trials and Confessions of an Odd Tempered Man. Paper covers, 25  
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½  
THE GERMAN'S TALE: Krutznier. A tale, by Miss Harriet Lee. Paper covers, 25  
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½  
SELECTIONS FROM FRAGMENTS OF VOYAGES AND Travels. By Captain Basil Hall. Pap. cov. 25  
Do. do. do. cloth, 37½

## In Press.

- THE CHESS PLAYER'S HAND BOOK: Containing a full account of the Game of Chess, and the best mode of playing it. 1 vol. 32mo. cloth, gilt edge, 25  
THE CRICKETER'S HAND BOOK: Containing the Origin of the Game. 1 vol. 32mo. cloth, gilt edge, 25  
THE HAND BOOK OF THE SENTIMENT AND POETRY of Flowers. 1 vol. 32mo. cloth, gilt edge, 31½  
GUIDE TO SELF KNOWLEDGE. By T. H. Pons. Ninth Revised Edition, 12½

## Just Published.

- THE PRACTICAL ENGINEER'S POCKET GUIDE: Containing a Concise Treatise on the Nature and Application of Mechanical Forces; Action of Gravity; the Elements of Machinery; Rules and Tables, for calculating the working effects of Machinery; of the Strength, Resistance, and Pressure of Materials, with Tables of the Weight and Cohesive Strength of Iron and other Metals, m27 tf

## AMERICAN ART-UNION.

322 Broadway, New York.  
PROSPER M. WETMORE, President.  
GEORGE W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.  
ROBERT F. FRASER, Cor. Secretary.  
N. JARVIS, Jr., Recording Secretary.

The American Art-Union is incorporated for the promotion of the Fine Arts in the United States. Each subscriber of *Five Dollars*, becomes a member of the Art-Union for one year. The funds are applied:—first, to the production of large and costly engravings, of which every member receives a copy; and, next, to the purchase of original Paintings, and other works of art, by native or resident artists, which are publicly distributed, by lot, among the members, at the annual meeting in December.

The number of paintings distributed last year was 146, all richly framed. The paintings this year will be more numerous and valuable; and in addition there will be distributed 250 bronze medals, commemorative of Washington Alston, now in progress, for the members alone. And each member will receive two engravings—"The Jolly Flat-Boat Men," by Doney, after Bingham; and "A Sybil," by Casilear, after Huntington.

The business of the Institution out of the city of New York, is transacted by Honorary Secretaries, and the Committee of Management, being desirous of extending the benefits of the Institution to every portion of the country, wish to appoint such agents in all the cities and larger villages of the United States where none are already appointed. Booksellers will find it a useful and agreeable agency.—Address the Corresponding Secretary. my8tf

BANGS, RICHARDS & PLATT,  
Auction and Commission Merchants,

NO. 204 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLD regular Sales of Books, Paper, Engravings, Stationery, &c., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings of each week. Consignments of Stock for these sales respectfully solicited, on which advances will be made when required.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES.—Particular attention is also given to the sale of Private Libraries, and the disposal of Booksellers' Stocks.

## At Private Sale.

BLANK BOOKS.—A large assortment of Blank Books, full and half bound. Foolscap, Demy and Medium size. Also Memorandums, Pass Books, &c.

QUARTO BIBLES.—1000 Quarto Bibles in plain sheep, and extra gilt bindings.

PAPER HANGINGS.—25,000 Rolls of Paper Hangings, choice patterns, satined and unsatined. Also Window Papers, Fireboard Prints, &c., at the lowest market price, by the case or smaller quantities a17

## KENDRICK'S

## INTRODUCTION TO THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

An Introduction to the Greek Language, containing an outline of the Grammar with appropriate exercises, for the use of Schools and private learners, by

ASAHEL C. KENDRICK,

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, in Madison University;

Second edition, revised and enlarged. Price 62½ cts.

HAMILTON, N. Y.—S. C. GRIGGS,  
NEW YORK—M. H. NEWMAN & CO.

Extract from Critical Notices of Kendrick's Introduction.

"I have not only read Prof. Kendrick's Introduction to the Greek Language, but have had good opportunity of judging of its adaptedness to the purposes of Elementary instruction. From such knowledge, I would unhesitatingly express the opinion, that for beginners in the study of the Greek Language, it is superior to any work of the kind that has ever come under my inspection."

"TAYLOR LEWIS, LL.D.

Professor of the Greek Language, &c. University of N. Y."

"I regard Prof. A. C. Kendrick's Introduction to the Greek Language, especially the revised edition, as an invaluable aid in teaching the elements of that language. The simplicity and clearness with which the grammatical analysis is conducted, must command the admiration of all those who know the inconvenience of teaching from books destitute of these qualities."

"BARNAS SEARS,

President of Newton Theological Institution."

"I regard this book as better adapted to introduce the student to a speedy and philosophical knowledge of the Greek language than any other elementary work that has issued from the American press."

"J. S. MAGINNIS, D. D.

Professor of Biblical Theology, Madison University."

From the New York Recorder.

"As an elementary work, it is now superior to anything hitherto prepared for the American student. After a particular examination and thorough knowledge of its contents, we feel confident that it cannot fail to be extensively used and eminently useful."

From the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

"We feel assured that the work will subserve the cause of classical learning. On the whole, we decidedly prefer it to any of the number of Introductions to the Greek that we have examined."

From the Christian Review.

"It teaches Greek thoroughly and philosophically.—A student commencing the study of Greek with such a manual, we are confident will make great progress, and from its faithful use will reap the highest advantage."

Published and for Sale by S. C. GRIGGS,

Booksellers and Stationers, Hamilton, N.Y.

New York, MARK H. NEWMAN & CO.  
n24eow4t\* 199 Broadway.

TO ALL BOOKSELLERS, TEACHERS,  
AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

## WALKER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

NEW EDITION.

From New Stereotype Plates, greatly Improved, and printed on White Paper.

A CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY AND Expositor of the English Language, in which the meaning of every Word is Explained, and the sound of every Syllable distinctly Shown. To which is prefixed, an Abstract of English Pronunciation, and directions to Foreigners for acquiring a knowledge of the use of this Dictionary. By John Walker, author of "Elements of Elocution," "Rhyming Dictionary," &c., &c. Abridged for the use of Schools, by an American Citizen.

Published and for Sale by

GRIGG, ELLIOT & CO.,

14 North 4th st., Philadelphia.

P. S. This is a New Edition, on Fine Paper, and improved in Printing and Binding. Teachers will please examine "Grigg, Elliot & Co.'s" Improved Edition. my29 6t

## STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber having been for many years engaged in the above business, and done work for most of the principal Publishers in this city, feels confidence in calling the attention of others to his Establishment, where punctuality and despatch, combined with all the requisites of good workmanship, may be depended upon. Prices as favorable as in any other Foundry.

N. B.—Reference is made to the following Publishers, who have had ample opportunity of corroborating the above:

Wiley & Putnam.

Robert Carter.

M. H. Newman & Co.

Harper & Brothers.

Roe Lockwood & Son.

S. S. & W. Wood.

Collins, Brother & Co.

Paine & Burgess.

American Tract Society.

M. W. Dodd.

Baker & Scribner.

Lewis Colby & Co.

Daniel Fanshaw.

Gates & Steadman.

R. Craighead.

H. & S. Raynor.

C. S. Francis & Co.

W. E. Dean.

T. B. SMITH, 216 William street

## HAWTHORNE'S

## TWICE-TOLD TALES,

Published by

JAMES MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 134 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

## CONTENTS.

THE Grey Champion—Sunday at Home—The Wedding Knell—The Minister's Black Veil—The Maypole of Merry Mount—The Gentle Boys—Mr. Higginbotham's Catastrophe—Little Annie's Ramble—Wakefield—A Bill from the Town Pump—The Great Carbuncle—The Prophetic Pictures, David Swan—Sighs from a Steeple—The Hollow of the Three Hills—The Toll-Gatherer's Day—The Vision of the Fountain—Fancy's Show Box—Dr. Heidegger's Experiment—Legends of the Province House—Howe's Masquerade—Edward Randolph's Portrait—Lady Eleanor's Mantle—Old Esther Dudley—The Haunted Mind—The Village Uncle—The Ambitious Guest—The Sister Years—Snow Flakes—The Seven Vagabonds—The White Old Maid—Peter Goldthwaite's Treasure—Chippings with a Chisel—The Shaker Bridal—Night Sketches—Endicott, and the Red Cross—The Lily's Quest—Foot Prints on the Sea Shore—Edward Fane's Rosebud—The Threefold Destiny. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Two vols. 16mo. cloth, gilt back, pp. 688. Price \$1 12½ per vol. m1 tf

## SCHMITZ'S HISTORY OF ROME.

A HISTORY OF ROME, from the Earliest Times to the Death of Commodus, A. D. 192, by Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, F.R.S.E., Rector of the High School, Edinburgh.

Edited, with an Introduction, by Prof. B. B. Edwards, Theological Seminary, Andover.

The subscribers having received in advance of publication, the proof-sheets of the above work, will issue the same early in the month of May. It is intended to present to the young student in a popular form, the results of the investigations of the most distinguished scholars. The author himself having been a pupil of Niebuhr, and an editor of the English edition of Niebuhr's Lectures, is eminently qualified for its preparation. It may be proper to state that the American editor has spent the past year in Europe, and that whatever he may add will be of permanent value.

ALLEN, MORRILL & WARDWELL,  
m1 tf Andover.

DRINKER AND MORRIS,  
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND  
STATIONERS,  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

Publish the Following Books:

- TATE'S ANALYTICAL DIGESTED INDEX OF THE Virginia Reports from Washington, to Vol. II Gratian, inclusive. 2 vols. 8vo.  
TATE'S DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA. 1 vol. 8vo.  
TATE'S AMERICAN FORM-BOOK. 1 vol. 12mo.  
JOYNE ON THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. 1 vol. 8vo.  
VIRGINIA SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS. By Andrew Broadbuss. A new and revised edition.

Preparing for Publication.

A NEW JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF VIRGINIA. By Joseph Mayo, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law.

D. & M. beg to assure the Trade that all books consigned to them will receive their best attentions, and no pains spared to bring them prominently before the Virginia public. No charge for advertising.

Always on hand, Complete Sets of the Virginia Reports, and all Virginia Law Books. Also, a general assortment of Books, in every department of literature. m6 13t

## STATIONER'S WAREHOUSE.

203 PEARL STREET,  
(Near Maiden Lane.)

J. K. HERRICK,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in  
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN  
Staple and Fancy Stationery, Papers, &c.

## STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD C. VALENTINE, 45 Gold Street, New York, having furnished his STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY with materials for executing orders in every branch of his business, solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

His facilities for stereotyping heavy works at short notice, and for executing MATHEMATICAL WORKS, and WORKS in FOREIGN LANGUAGES, with elegance and accuracy, are believed not to be surpassed by those of any similar establishment in the country.

Jobs of every description executed on the most favorable terms.

Specimens of work will at all times be furnished, and references given to the most respectable publishers in the United States. 16



## COOLEY, KEESE & HILL, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

At their Literary Sales Rooms, 191 Broadway,  
Corner of Dey street,

Devote particular attention to the sale of Public and Private Libraries, and everything connected with Literature and the Fine Arts. Evening sales are constantly held at their sales room, where the facilities for the arrangement, exhibition, and disposal of literary property are unsurpassed.

Lot sales are held semi-weekly during the business seasons.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Books, Stationery, Paper, Fancy Articles, &c., intended for evening and private sales.

At Private Sale.

## BOOKBINDER'S MUSLIN IN QUANTITIES.

C. K. & H. have made arrangements with extensive manufacturers to keep a large and permanent supply of the above stock on hand, to which they invite the attention of those dealing in the article, bookbinders and the trade generally.

Crehorne's celebrated Playing Cards, a full supply constantly on hand, from Highlanders to Eagles, at low prices. Together with a great variety of Standard, School, and Miscellaneous Books, and an assortment of Papers, Gold Pens in Silver Cases, a variety of manufacture, Staple and Fancy Stationery at Auction prices.

## BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.

C. K. & H. are constantly receiving from the manufacturers, large supplies of fresh and desirable stocks, for sale at auction prices, for cash or city paper. my 29 tf

"ANY ONE THAT CAN LEARN TO WRITE CAN LEARN TO DRAW."

Published on Saturday last,  
CHAPMAN'S

## AMERICAN DRAWING-BOOK,

Intended for the use of Schools, and for home instruction.  
By John G. Chapman, N.A. Primary and Elementary. Price 50 cents.

From Professor Morse.

New York, April 27, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—I have examined your "American Drawing-Book," and am much pleased with it. I think it efficiently supplies a want in the elementary education of our youth. The time will come when ignorance of Drawing will be considered almost in the same light as ignorance of writing. The need of the knowledge of the former is as great, in most of the common and substantial pursuits of life, as that of the latter; and every attempt to indoctrinate the young mind in a practice so essential to insure success in mechanical and manufacturing as well as scientific occupations, deserves, and I have no doubt will receive, public encouragement.

I cordially recommend your work, and wish you the success which your skill, your taste, and your perseverance, so richly merit.

Truly your friend and servant,

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

To Jno. G. Chapman, Esq., N.A.

Published by J. S. REDFIELD,  
my 29 Clinton Hall.

JUST PUBLISHED,

## "FACING THE ENEMY,"

Engraved in the finest style of Mezzotinto by Doney,  
from the original picture by Edmonds.

PROOFS ON INDIA PAPER, \$3 00; PRINTS, \$2 00.

In size it nearly matches the Art-Union print of Raleigh,  
and the price of framing is the same.

R. F. FRASER, New York.

a24 tf

## ROBERT CRAIGHEAD, PRINTER,

112 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

R. CRAIGHEAD, having replenished his Office with a large assortment of new and handsome type, is prepared to execute printing of every description in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

Books in Foreign Languages, Latin, Greek, French, &c. printed with accuracy and despatch. Gentlemen residing at a distance, and unable to superintend the passage of their works through the press, may depend (as heretofore) upon the utmost care being taken to ensure their correctness.

## POWER PRESS WORK.

Having several Power Presses of the latest construction, which have superseded the old hand-presses now in operation, R. C. is enabled to do his press work in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and at very moderate charges.

## STEREOTYPING

Executed in the best and most substantial manner. f6

## VALUABLE FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS, KAY & TROUTMAN, PHILADELPHIA.

## COLLOT'S PROGRESSIVE FRENCH SCHOOL SERIES.

*A Complete Course of Study of the French Language, as it is Read, Written and Spoken. In 6 volumes beautifully printed on fine paper, and bound to match.*

## COLLOT'S LEVIZAC'S FRENCH GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES.

In this Grammar, the basis of which is Levizac's French Grammar, the valuable but ill-arranged contents of that work have been reduced to a natural order. Those parts of it which were either entirely out of place in a Grammar, or were too abstruse for the young Scholar, have been expunged; and the room thus obtained has been occupied by such improvements and modifications as have been recognised by the best modern authorities.

## KEY TO THE EXERCISES IN COLLOT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

This Key is intended to aid the Teacher and Parent, who may not be master of the nicer difficulties of the French Language; and also the self taught student.

COLLOT'S PRONOUNCING FRENCH READER; on a Plan of Pronunciation, New, Simple and Effective; being a course of Interesting and Instructive Lessons taken from the Works of the best French Prose Writers and Poets, preceded by Easy Fables.

COLLOT'S INTERLINEAR FRENCH READER; on Locke's Plan of Instruction; being a Key to "Collot's Pronouncing French Reader."

These two volumes are to be used in conjunction. The one is devoted to Translation, the other to Pronunciation; which arrangement is deemed an improvement on the ordinary mode of comprising the distinct and independent objects of study. Translation and Pronunciation, in the same volume, and on the same page.

Collot's Pronouncing and Interlinear French Reader may, therefore, be said to enable a pupil, if he study with attention, to pronounce, read and understand any French which his teacher or his own taste may select for him; although entirely ignorant of the language when he commenced them.

COLLOT'S FRENCH DIALOGUES AND PHRASES, with an English Translation: consisting of numerous Conversations on Familiar Subjects, and a select Collection of Idioms and Proverbs. The whole calculated to facilitate the study of the French Language; and especially the Art of Speaking it.

These Conversational French Dialogues bring into use the ordinary colloquial language of polite society. A sustained connexion of idea, and the dramatic form in which they are cast, render them easy of acquisition. The pupil, when he has committed to memory ten or twelve of these Dialogues, will have made some progress in expressing himself in French; and will then call into play the Idioms and Proverbs which he will find at the end of the volume, by introducing them, as occasion offers, in his attempts at original conversation.

COLLOT'S FRENCH ANECDOTES AND QUESTIONS: consisting of Anecdotes, with Questions for Examination: Intended as a Reading, Reciting and Question Book for Schools; and especially, in conjunction with "Collot's French Dialogues and Phrases," as a Guide to French Conversational Narration.

N. B.—Kay & Troutman have received the highest testimonials and opinions of Collot's Series of French School Books, from Professors and Teachers of the French Language in the Colleges and Schools of the United States. my 8 3t eow

## MOODMAN'S VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

LINDSAY & BLACKISTON,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Have just Published,

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS, with their Analysis, and some Remarks on their Character, together with a Directory for the Use of the White Sulphur Water, and an Account of the Diseases to which it is Applicable; with a Map of the Different Routes to the Springs, &c. &c. By J. J. Moodman, M.D., Resident Physician at the White Sulphur Springs. 1 vol. 18mo.

They have also Recently Published,

WATSON'S NEW DICTIONARY OF POETICAL Quotations.

MY LITTLE GEOGRAPHY for Primary Schools, and for Beginners. Edited by Mrs. L. C. Tuthill. With numerous Original Illustrations.

BALDWIN'S PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER. The 5th Edition.

RANKING'S HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACT OF THE Medical Sciences. Part IV. Back numbers furnished.

VON BEHR'S HANDBOOK OF HUMAN ANATOMY.

HYDROPATHY; or, the Cold Water-Cure. By John Forbes, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

Orders solicited from the Trade. my 29tf

## WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The Entire Work Unabridged, in One Vol. Crown Quarto.  
Price \$6.

Now stereotyping, and will be published at an early day, a new edition, in one volume, crown quarto, of Webster's large Dictionary.

I. It will comprise the entire matter of the first American edition in two vols. quarto, together with the corrections and improvements added by Dr. Webster to the edition in two vols. royal 8vo. published in 1841.

II. The entire work has been thoroughly revised by Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich, of Yale College, New Haven, who will have been employed from two to three years upon the revision, assisted by several competent distinguished literary gentlemen, and will include—

1. A careful revision of the definitions of Dr. Webster. This has been deemed advisable, although Dr. Webster's definitions are admitted to be more full, extensive, clear, and accurate, than those of any previous English lexicographer; yet in a work of this kind, prepared by any one person, there would be found, almost necessarily, some omissions and inaccuracies. So, also, in the progressive advancement of the Sciences, the Arts, and almost every department of human knowledge, new or different meanings have come to attach to words from those formerly employed.

2. Several thousand new words have been added, embracing scientific terms, words employed by modern popular writers, colloquial words and phrases, words having become Anglicised from foreign languages, &c. &c. Great care has been taken in the selection of these, in the scientific department especially, by a careful consultation of the best and most recent authorities.

3. The Key to the Pronunciations is inserted at the bottom of every page, for immediate and easy reference; the words more extensively marked, and the difficult words re-spelled, so as to make it more fully a popular Pronouncing Dictionary.

4. While Dr. Webster's system has been maintained throughout, to which the popular usage has so extensively given, and is yet more fully giving, its sanction, yet with regard to particular words, to which Dr. Webster gave two modes of spelling—the popular one, and another, which, from analogy, and the derivation of the word, he thought preferable—the editor gives only the present popular orthography, when the best usage appears to sanction this mode. Thus, whatever of valid objection may have existed with reference to former editions, is now obviated.

III. Carefully prepared Tables have been added, giving the pronunciation of—

1. Greek and Latin proper names.

2. Scripture proper names. [This Table by one of the most distinguished biblical scholars in the country.]

3. Geographical names. This list contains from 3000 to 4000 names of modern countries, cities, towns, rivers, mountains, &c.

IV. A Memoir of Dr. Webster.

## NOTICES OF THE NEW EDITION.

[From *Burrit's Christian Citizen*, Sept., 1846.]

We would advise all who are about to purchase a complete vocabulary of our "mother tongue," to wait and examine, before they purchase, this cheap and beautiful and convenient edition of Dr. Webster, the merit and superiority of which, over all others, they will perceive at the first glance.

[From the *Concord (N.H.) Statesman*, Sept., 1846.]

It is elegantly executed, and the whole work, which is to be like it, will, when finished, be one of the most beautiful books ever issued from the American press. The paper is fine, white, and firm, and the type new. There are three columns on a page, surrounded by a double marginal line, which gives the page a particularly neat and finished appearance. The first edition of the Dictionary, in two vols. quarto, cost \$20; the second, in two vols. octavo, cost \$13 50. This, which is the original work unabridged, with the above-named improvements, is to cost only \$6. Undoubtedly, it will be by far the cheapest Dictionary of the English language ever published. Of its merits, we need, of course, say nothing. It is now very generally received as the standard of our mother tongue.

[From the *N. Y. Tribune*, Sept., 1846.]

That Webster's Dictionary exceeds all its predecessors in its definitions, is now universally conceded.

A Specimen and Prospectus of the work may be seen at the Bookstore of M. B. Newman & Co., New York, or procured, without charge, on application to them or the publishers,

G. & C. MERRIAM.

Springfield, Mass., Feb., 1847.

G. & C. M. also publish that popular series of Reading Books, known as the SPRINGFIELD SERIES, consisting of the Village Reader, Intelligent Reader, Child's Guide, and Easy Primer, to which the attention of Superintendents and Teachers is respectfully invited. eow 3m

## BOOK-BINDING.

GENTLEMEN and the Trade are respectfully informed that very superior Binding, in every variety of style, is executed by the subscribers at the lowest prices.

Their patronage is earnestly solicited, and strict attention to their orders shall be the constant endeavor of the subscribers.

MATTHEWS & RIDER.

74 Fulton street, near Gold, N. Y.

a3tf

## NEW AND VALUABLE WORK ON ASTRONOMY.

**ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY**, accompanied by sixteen colored and beautiful

**ASTRONOMICAL MAPS**, each 3 by 3½ feet, the whole designed to illustrate the mechanism of the Heavens. By B. Mattison.

The author of this work has devoted several years' labor exclusively to its preparation, and has specially designed it for the introduction of this attractive and sublime science to the Common School, Academy and family circle. The maps represent the appearance of the heavens at night, by showing the phases of the heavenly bodies as they actually appear in all their beautiful phenomena—the lines of their orbits and the precise inclination of the one to the other marked in degrees—all, in white relief on a black ground work. In the same manner they give diagrams to illustrate the principles of the science. The elementary treatise, of 200 pages, is written in chaste, concise style; it describes minutely the maps, explains the laws of the solar system, classifies the solar bodies, gives the process of Le Verrier in his discovery of the new planet and the elements of its orbit as announced by him 31st August last, and a brief but distinct description of the sidereal Heavens. No work yet published will in a short time give the student so distinct and clear a conception of the entire mechanism of the Heavens, or so plain and thorough a demonstration of the principles of the science.

It has already been introduced into the Public Schools of Brooklyn, L.I.; into several of the first Schools of New York city, Providence, R.I., Boston, Mass., and many other places. It has been recommended in the strongest terms by a large number of the first scholars and educators of the country; among those are Prof. CASWELL, of Brown University, PROFESSORS OF THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, REV. DR. COX, REV. DR. BOWEN, REV. H. W. ADAMS, REV. J. DEMPSTER, D.D.; many of the COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS of Common Schools, New York State, and a large number of the ablest editors in New York, Boston, &c.

"These Maps," says Prof. Dempster, "exhibit the principles of the science with a simplicity so marked, and in an order so completely consecutive as to bring the mechanism of the heavens within the compass of the most common mind. While the ordinary teacher can make them instructive to the country school, the learned lecturer may by their aid evolve many of the profound principles of Astronomy. It is impossible that the intelligence of the age should overlook so striking an improvement in this highest branch of science."

Mr. HALLECK, of the New York Journal of Commerce, who had much practical experience in this branch while Prof. in one of our higher institutions, says, "In our opinion a common mind would obtain a better knowledge of the science in one month with the help of these maps, than in six without them."

They are handsomely mounted and enclosed in a neat box for transportation, at \$15, on thick paper, with one copy of the treatise, and at \$20, with cloth backs.

Published and for sale by  
**HUNTINGTON & SAVAGE,**  
a17 216 Pearl street, New York.

## STATIONERS' HALLS,

245 PEARL STREET AND 50 WALL STREET.

**DAVID FELT & CO.,**

**MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF**  
every description of

**BLANK, ACCOUNT BOOKS AND  
STATIONERY,**

suitable for Public Offices, Banking Institutions, Counting Rooms, Schools, Engineers, &c.

The efforts of the Proprietors will be continued for the production of all articles in their line of the best qualities, and at the lowest prices. Late arrangements in the Manufacturing Department enable them to offer stock at greatly reduced prices, which cannot fail of giving satisfaction. They respectfully invite the Trade, and all persons requiring Blank Books or Stationery, to give their Stock an examination, which will be found very full, as well as moderate in prices, consisting in part of—

**LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, IN-  
VOICE BOOKS, BILL BOOKS, &c.**

Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange and Lading,  
**CAP, LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS, AND  
ENVELOPES.**

**SEALING-WAX & WAFERS.**  
**QUILLS, STEEL, GOLD AND SILVER PENS.**  
**CARDS, OF EVERY VARIETY,**  
**COPYING PRESSES, WITH COMPLETE  
APPARATUS.**

Black, Blue, Red, and Copying Inks.

**DRAWING MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

Orders will be received for the making of any description of **BLANK BOOKS**, or any variety of **COPPER-PLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC, or LETTER-PRESS PRINTING**, and executed with the utmost care and punctuality. f6

## YOUNG LADIES' ELOCUTIONARY READERS,

### NEW BOOKS.

**THE YOUNG LADIES' ELOCUTIONARY READER**

Containing a selection of Reading Lessons. By Anna U. Russell. With Introductory Rules and Exercises in Elocution, adapted to Female Readers. By William Russell. One volume 12mo. pp. 480.

**INTRODUCTION TO THE YOUNG LADIES' ELOCUTIONARY READER;**

Containing a Selection of Reading Lessons; together with the Rudiments of Elocution adapted to Female Readers. By William and Anna U. Russell. 12mo. pp. 252.

These books have been highly recommended by the following persons:—

Messrs. Geo. B. Emerson, Winslow, Payson, E. A. Lawrence, H. F. Edes, Miss Doty, Rev. Theo. Parker, Mrs. Farrar, S. Adams, Misses Coe, C. M. Kirkland, and have been adopted in Bradford Female Seminary, Abbot Female Academy, Andover, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Hartford, Brooklyn, New York, Newark, &c.

The chairman of the School Committee of the city of Roxbury, says—

"Mr. Russell's Two Readers have been introduced into our principal Girls' Grammar Schools: they give great satisfaction to the Teachers and the Committee. I consider them incomparably the best books for Young Ladies' Reading Books that have ever been compiled in this country. The Selections have been made with good judgment and taste, and Mr. Russell's well-known skill in the Science and Practice of Elocution is manifested to good purpose in the Introductory remarks and Illustrations. These Volumes are a very valuable addition to our School Literature."

Published and for sale by  
**J. MUNROE & CO.,**  
No. 134 Washington st., Boston.  
**M. H. NEWMAN & CO., and**  
**CADY & BURGESS, New York.**

a24 tf

## VALUABLE MEDICAL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

**GRIGG, ELLIOT & CO.**

NO. 9 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

AND FOR SALE BY BOOKSELLERS GENERALLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

**A NEW EDITION OF THE DISPENSATORY AND Dr. McClellan's Celebrated Work on the Practice of Surgery**, will be published in August; and Dr. Wood's Practice early in June.

**A TREATISE ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.** 2 vols. 8vo. By George B. Wood, M.D. Author of the "Dispensatory of the U. S." &c., &c.

This is a new work on the Practice of Medicine, and one of the most valuable ever issued from the American Press; no practising physician should be without it. **EBERLE'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE; A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine.** 2 vols. 8vo. By John Eberle, M.D., late Professor of Materia Medica and Obstetrics in the Medical Colleges of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky., etc., etc. With Notes and Additions, by George McClellan, M.D., and other distinguished Physicians. Embracing all the late improvements and discoveries in Practice.

This new edition is pronounced by Dr. Gross, of Louisville, Ky., and other distinguished physicians, to be "unquestionably one among the most noble of the kind that has ever been published in the English language."

**THERAPEUTICS.** 2 vols. in one.  
**ON DISEASES AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION** of Children. 1 vol. 8vo., new edition.

This is a new edition, much improved, containing a table exhibiting the doses of medicines, according to the different ages.

**NOTES FOR STUDENTS.** New edition.

P. 8—Many of the above works are used as Text-Books in our Medical Schools, and are considered as necessary in the formation of a Physician's Library, as the FAMILY BIBLE is to a Clergyman.

Any M.D. who makes himself conversant with the pages of Drs. Wood and Eberle, will never be far wrong in his PRACTICE.

☞ All the new Medical Books for sale as soon as published, as above. ap17 8t

## COLTON & JENKINS, BOOKBINDERS.

142 and 144 Nassau Street.

Cloth, Silk, Imt. Morocco, Embossed and Law Binding; also, covers of all kinds, made for the trade.

**C. & J.** Having a large assortment of movable stamps, are able to make designs suitable for any work, without having them cut purposely; and the extent of their establishment, and number of hands employed, enable them to execute orders with despatch. f13 tf

## TOWER'S GRAMMAR.

Just Published by

**CADY & BURGESS,**  
60 John street.

## GRADUAL LESSONS IN GRAMMAR;

Or, Guide to the Construction of the English Language, by the Analysis and Composition of Sentences.

By David B. Tower, A.M., author of Intellectual Algebra, and other Popular School Books.

The plan of this work is original, and it has been highly approved by Committees, Teachers, and other literary gentlemen by whom the proof sheets have been examined. Teachers will find it the most simple and rational plan of introducing the young understanding to the study of Language.

This Grammar has been highly commended by the press, and by experienced teachers. It has already been introduced, by many Towns, in their Public and Private Schools and Academies.

From Prof. Wines, Principal of the Celebrated Oakland School, near Burlington, New Jersey.

D. B. TOWER, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have examined the "Gradual Lessons in Grammar," and feel no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it is **THE BOOK**, for the thorough and philosophical study of the English language. The great principle on which your Grammar is based, that of analysis, from the start, is one of vital importance. Its efficacy, as a means of mental discipline, the attractiveness and interest it imparts to the study of language, and the important and permanent results, in respect of knowledge and intellectual power, which it yields, have been fully tested by me in a long course of experience. I rejoice to see the principle developed, in a clear and practical manner, in an elementary work on English Grammar. So far as I know, it is the first attempt of the kind that has been made, and I hope it will meet with the success it so well deserves. I shall introduce your Grammar, immediately, into my own school.

Very respectfully and faithfully yours,

E. C. WINES.  
my22 3t

April 13th, 1847.

Just Published,

## THE WATER-CURE MANUAL.

A Popular Work, embracing Descriptions of the Various Modes of

Bathing, the Hygienic and Curative Effects of the Air, Exercise, Clothing, Occupation, Diet, Water Drinking, &c.,

Together with descriptions of Diseases, and the Hydropathic Means to be employed therein. 12mo. muslin 75 cts., paper covers 50 cents. By Joel Shew, M.D.

Published by  
**CADY & BURGESS,**  
(Late Paine & Burgess)  
No. 60 John street.

C. & B. have a Full Stock of

School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.,

which they will sell Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. Merchants from abroad and Booksellers are respectfully invited to call. my22 3t

## MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRARY.

**CROSBY & NICHOLS,**

No. 111 Washington street,  
BOSTON.

**HAVE** for sale all the Original Volumes of the Massachusetts School Library, now in course of republication by the Messrs. Harper. The Library is complete in Thirty-Eight Volumes, as follows:—

**12MO. SERIES, 26 VOLUMES.**

Irving's Life of Columbus; Paley's Natural Theology, 2 vols.; Lives of Eminent Men, celebrated in American History, 3 vols.; The Seasons, 4 vols.; Judge Story on the Constitution; The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, by Dr. Wayland, 2 vols.; The Farmers' Companion, by Judge Ruel; Great Events by Great Historians, by Francis Lieber; The Fireside Friend, by Mrs. Phelps; Education and Knowledge, by Edward Everett; Olmstead's Letters on Astronomy; Science and Arts of Industry, by Dr. Potter; Von Müller's History of the World, 4 vols.; Miss Beecher's Treatise on Domestic Economy; Dr. Bigelow's Useful Arts, 2 vols.

**18MO. SERIES, 12 VOLS.**

Pictures of Early Life; Pleasures of Taste; Means and Ends; Juvenile Budget Opened; Historic Tales for Youth; Things by their right Names; Scenes in Nature; Juvenile Budget Re-opened; Country Rambles; The Child's Friend; Columbus and Vesputius; Balboa, Cortes, and Pizarro.

The above having been published under the sanction of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and printed from the stereotype plates when new, will be found superior to any other edition, and will be sold equally low.

Any works sold separate.

**CROSBY & NICHOLS,**  
111 Washington st., Boston.

m1 tf



## BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

GATES &amp; STEDMAN,

136 NASSAU STREET (Corner of Beekman).

THE POETS OF CONNECTICUT; with Biographical Sketches, edited by Rev. Charles W. Everest. 5th edition. 1 vol. 8vo., 468 pp., in the various styles of binding.

This work contains a short biography of forty-four Poets—born in Connecticut—with selections from their writings, and contains some of the best specimens of American Poetry. It is printed on superfine paper, and is in every respect a beautiful and appropriate gift book.

MEMOIRS OF AMERICAN GOVERNORS. By Jacob Bailey Moore. 1 vol. 8vo., 439 pp., in cloth.

It is embellished with 4 portraits. Part I. contains the biography of the Governors of the Colony of New Plymouth, viz. John Carver, Wm. Bradford, Edward Winslow, Thomas Prentiss, Josias Winslow, and Thomas Hinkley. Part II. gives the memoirs of the Governors of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, viz. John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, John Haynes, Henry Vane, Richard Bellingham, John Endecott, John Leverett, Simon Bradstreet, Joseph Dudley, Edmund Andros.

"This work is one of high importance in our history, and will be found uncommonly accurate as to facts and events."—*Long Island Star*.

NOTES FROM OVER SEA, consisting of Observations made in Europe. By Rev. John Mitchell. 2 vols. 12mo., 689 pp., in sheep and cloth.

"These 'Notes' have great value for the representations they give of the state of society in Europe, for the insight they yield us into the actual circumstances of the people, the workings of religious systems, and especially of the Fruits of Romanism as harvested on its own soil."—*New England Puritan*.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF REFORM. By Rev. C. B. Smith. 1 vol. 12mo., 352 pp., in cloth.

"The work is a valuable and timely one, and cannot be too carefully or extensively read in this age of wild man-seeking and anti Bible reform."—*Albany Spectator*.

THE ROMAN CHURCH AND MODERN SOCIETY. Translated from the French of Professor E. Quinet of the College of France. 1 vol. 12mo., 206 pp., in paper and cloth.

"The work is a product of the struggle between Free Thought and Ecclesiastical Despotism."

THE JESUITS. Translated from the French of MM. Michelet and Quinet, Professors in the College of France. 1 vol. 12mo., 235 pp., in paper and cloth.

"We commend this work to our readers on account of the peculiar interest of the subject, and the ability of the writers."—*Cincinnati Herald*.

Extract from a letter of M. Quinet, one of the authors.

"I thank you for the honor you have done me by your two excellent translations. Nothing could have given me more satisfaction than this alliance. The echo you send back to me from the heart of a land like yours, and which I have loved from my youth, reaches me at the very moment they are trying to crush my professorship. While they are endeavoring to suffocate me here, you are making me speak in the land of freemen. I shall, therefore, feel that you have a double claim on my gratitude."

THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN ENCOURAGED; or the Pastor's Daughter at School. By Louisa Payson Hopkins (Daughter of the late Dr. Payson of Portland). "Author of the Pastor's Daughter," &c. 2d edition. 1 vol. 18mo., 200 pp., in cloth.

"This little volume is worthy of a place by the side of the Pastor's Daughter—which, in our opinion, is high praise indeed."—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

HENRY LANGDON; or What was I Made For? By Mrs. Louisa Payson Hopkins. Embellished with engravings. 1 vol. 18mo., 144 pp.

"A brief, but touching tale, designed to illustrate the first question and answer of the Westminster Catechism. The ability and spirit of the work are worthy of all praise."—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

"A charming little book for thinking children."—*N. Y. Recorder*.

"This is an admirable book for children."—*Christian Secretary*.

RUPERT CABELL, and other Tales. By Joseph Alden, D.D., author of "The Light Hearted Girl," "Elizabeth Benton," &c. Illustrated. 1 vol. 18mo., 180 pp.

THE DEPARTED SISTER, and other Tales. By Joseph Alden, D.D., author of "Rupert Cabell," &c., &c. Illustrated. 1 vol. 18mo., 178 pp.

"Dr. Alden is known as one of the most chaste and interesting writers for the young, and these productions are amongst the best efforts of his gifted pen. We cordially recommend them as safe and proper for the family circle, or the Sunday School."—*S. S. Monitor*.

DAYS OF BOYHOOD.

"It cometh not again—that golden time."

1 vol. 18mo., 164 pp., in cloth.

"Another juvenile, with fine wood engravings. It contains 14 Stories on interesting subjects, told in a pleasing style; instruction, moral and religious, being the foundation."—*Boston Prot. Telegraph*.

THE EASY MANUAL of Reading, Speaking, and Singing. By R. Claggett, A.M., author of "Elocution made Easy," and "American Expositor." This work has 33 figures, representing Rhetorical Attitudes, Gestures, &c., and 68 pages of Music. 1 vol. 12mo., 168 pp., in half roan.

The Easy Manual "Contains useful Suggestions and Exercises in Elocution and Vocal Music."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY, for the use of Schools and Academies. By Prof. W. W. Mather, Geologist. 3th edition. 1 vol. 18mo., 286 pp., in sheep.

"This work, written by one of our ablest Geologists, is exceedingly well adapted for a text-book in Schools."

## IN PRESS,

THE OLD REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER: an Original Tale. By Rev. Dr. Alden, author of "Rupert Cabell," "Departed Sister," &c.

COUSIN LUCY'S STORIES.

"CONVERSATIONS.

"LUCY AT PLAY.

"AT STUDY.

"ON THE SEA SHORE.

"ON THE MOUNTAINS.

By Jacob Abbott, Author of the Rollo Books.

The above will appear in a new and attractive style of binding, suitable for Holiday presents.

## ALSO,

A NEW SERIES of 16mo. (square) Toy Books, beautifully illustrated, and every way attractive.

Early orders from the trade are solicited. my29 21.

## STANFORD &amp; SWORDS,

139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have recently published,

FAMILY PRAYERS, AND PRAYERS ON THE TEN Commandments, with a Family Commentary on the Sermon on the Mount. By the late Henry Thornton, M.P. Edited by the Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, Bishop of Massachusetts. 12mo. 75 cents.

"That the work is edited here by Bishop Eastburn of Massachusetts, is no small recommendation; but its best recommendation is ITSELF. We have seldom perused a book of this class in which the tone was so chastely and devoutly eloquent—the eloquence not of mere style, but of the thoughts and passions aneath it. Bishop Eastburn fitsly says of its author that his name is 'familiar not to England only, but to the world—and indissolubly associated with our thoughts of whatever is enlarged in Christian beneficence, sound in religious views, and beautiful in consistency of daily practice.' . . . The reader must not class this fine work among the common manuals of forms. It deserves a far higher and nobler place. It is unsurpassed by anything of its scope or purport; and may be safely said to stand alone in its exceeding merits as a minor but fit aid in the teachings of the one Great Book which has no full counterpart. In saying that every family should have a copy of these 'Prayers,' we mean the phrase not to be taken in the same way of one of the common places of such expressions."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE PARABLES OF THE New Testament: for the use of Children. By the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley. From the 5th London edition. 18mo. 38 cents.

"An admirable book for Sunday Schools and families."

ENTER INTO THY CLOSET; or, the Christian's Daily Companion, consisting of Prayers and offices of Devotion, adapted to every state and condition of Life. By the Rev. Wm. Berrian, D.D. Rector of Trinity Church, N.Y. 12mo. 75 cents.

"This Manual of Private Prayer has been prepared with the aid of the Liturgy, ancient litanies, and other sacred offices, and the devotional writings of the older divines of the Church of England, and will prove a seasonable help to all who may use it, and especially to those who find it difficult to give utterance to their devout feelings in their own language, even in the secrecy of the closet."

PURITANISM NOT GENUINE PROTESTANTISM. By the Rev. A. B. Chapin. 16mo. 63 cents.

"This volume is worth reading, though probably few will agree with all the author's views and sentiments. . . . There is a great show of argument in the book in the attempts to prove wherein Puritanism differs from the Reformation."—*Com. Advertiser*.

ENGLISH CHURCHWOMEN OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. 18mo. 50 cents.

"This little volume should find its way into everybody's boudoir. It relates to the wives and mothers of the best days of Old England, the Viscountess Falkland, the Countess of Carbery, whose virtues are handed down to us by the pen of Jeremy Taylor; the daughter of Evelyn, Lady Capel, and others. It is an excellent book."—*Literary Gazette*. my29 11

## BOOK AND PAMPHLET

## PRINTING

Executed with Neatness and Despatch, by

EDWARD O. JENKINS,

114 Nassau street, New York. f27 11

GEO. F. COOLEIDGE & BROTHER, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY,

INTENDED FOR

SCHOOL LIBRARIES AND GENERAL READING.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL FRANCIS MARION. By W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. With illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo. 8th edition.

THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, OF VIRGINIA. By W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. With illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM. Containing many Anecdotes and Incidents in his life, never before published. By William Cutter. With illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo.

INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Compiled from authentic sources, by J. W. Barber. With illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo.

## STYLE OF BINDING.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Bound in cloth, gilt, . . . . .   | \$1 13   |
| " in half arabesque, cloth sides, for School and other Libraries, . . . . . | 1 13     |
| " in Imitation Morocco, side stamp, . . . . .                               | 1 37 1/2 |

This Series will be continued by adding other volumes of the same American character.

## In Press.

THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. By O. L. Holley. With illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE. With illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo.

HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR. With illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM PENN, the Founder of Pennsylvania. With illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo.

## THE COMPLETE WORKS OF

## WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

With a Splendid Portrait from the Chandos Picture, engraved by Cochran; and

FORTY BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS, Engraved on Steel, by the first English Artists.

## STYLES OF BINDING.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Bound in one or two vols., cloth, extra. . . . .                |  |
| " in one or two vols., Library style, marbled edges. . . . .    |  |
| " in one vol., Turkey morocco, super-extra, gilt edges. . . . . |  |

## THE LAST REVISED EDITION OF

## WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK.

Per doz., \$1 20.

THE PICTORIAL WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY Spelling Book, neatly bound in half roan. Per doz., \$2 40.

This edition contains about one hundred and sixty fine wood cuts, designed and engraved expressly for this book. It can be used in the same class with the edition without engravings, as the matter is the same, page for page.

A SEQUEL TO WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY Spelling Book; or, A Speller and Definer. By Wm. G. Webster, son of the late Noah Webster, LL.D., a revised and improved edition. Per doz., \$2 40. a17 11 G. F. C. & BROTHER.

## THE ORATORS OF FRANCE.

BAKER &amp; SCRIBNER

Will Publish in May.

THE ORATORS OF FRANCE—Revolutionary, Military, and Civil. By CORMENIS. 1 vol. 12mo., 400 pages, illustrated with Portraits. It will contain sketches or Portraits of the most distinguished Orators of France from Mirabeau to Guizot—published originally in Paris under the name of Timon—and which have since passed through 16 Paris and 12 Brussels editions. It will embrace sketches of Mirabeau, Danton, and Napoleon (as a military orator); Gen. Foy, Manuel, Constant, Royer Collard, M. De Serre, under the Restoration; Pages, Perier, Sauzet, Lafayette, Odilon Barrot, Dupin, Berryer, Lamartine, Guizot, and Thiers, after the Revolution of July; to which is added Cormen's "Portrait" of the Irish Orator, O'Connell. These will be accompanied by six Engravings, viz.: Mirabeau, Danton, Lamartine, Guizot, Thiers, and Napoleon. In addition to Cormen's Sketches it will embrace an historical and critical view, by J. T. Headley, of the Rise and Nature of French Revolutionary and Military Eloquence, as well as the more Parliamentary order of later growth, exhibiting the causes and elements of the oratory belonging and adapted to each period. There will also be biographical and anecdotal addenda, giving further dates and particulars in the lives of these orators. my8 11

## D. APPLETON &amp; COMPANY'S PUBLICATIONS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|  |        |  |       |   |      |
|--|--------|--|-------|---|------|
| ARNOLD, Dr. Miscellaneous Works. 8vo. . . . .  | \$2 00 | GRANT'S Memoirs of an American Lady. 12mo. cloth, 75 cents, paper cover. . . . .   | 50    | SOUTHGATE, Bishop.—Visit to the Syrian Church. 12mo. map. . . . .   | 1 00 |
| — History of Rome. 2 vols. 8vo. . . . .  | 5 00   | HALLECK'S Elements of Military Art and Science. 12mo. illustrated. . . . .   | 1 50  | — Tour in Turkey, Persia, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 50 |
| — do. the Roman Commonwealth. 8vo. . . . .   | 2 50   | HALL'S Principles of Diagnosis. 8vo. . . . .   | 2 00  | SINCLAIR, Catherine.—Scotland and the Scotch. 12mo. . . . .   | 75   |
| — Lectures on Modern History, edited by Prof. Reed. 12mo. . . . .  | 1 25   | HEMANS' (Mrs.) Complete Poetical Works, edited by her Sister. 2 vols. 16mo. illustrated, cloth, \$2 50, silk, \$4, morocco, extra. . . . .                   | 5 00  | — Shetland and the Shetlanders. 12mo. . . . .   | 88   |
| — Rugby School Sermons. 16mo. . . . .  | 75     | HAMILTON'S Life of Alexander Hamilton. 2 vols. 8vo. . . . .  | 5 00  | SMITH'S Productive Farming. 12mo. . . . .   | 50   |
| — Life and Correspondence, by the Rev. A. P. Stanley. 2d edition. 8vo. . . . .   | 2 00   | HOBSON. My Uncle Hobson and I. 12mo. . . . .   | 75    | SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY. By Robert Carlton. 12mo., paper, 50 cents; cloth, . . . . .                                    | 75   |
| AMY HERBERT; a Tale, by Miss Sewell. 12mo. cloth 75, paper, . . . . .  | 50     | HODGE on the Steam Engine. 48 large plates, folio, and letter-press, 8vo. size. . . . .  | 10 00 | SAMPSON'S Rationale of Crime. Edited by E. W. Farnham. 12mo., cloth, . . . . .  | 75   |
| BOUSSINGAULT'S Rural Economy; or, Chemistry applied to Agriculture. 12mo. over 500 pp. . . . .   | 1 50   | KOHLRAUSCH'S Complete History of Germany. 8vo. . . . .   | 1 50  | TASSO'S Jerusalem Delivered. Translated by Wiffen, with a fine Portrait, and several steel engravings. Cloth, . . . . . | 1 50 |
| BURNS'S Complete Poetical Works, with Life, Glossary, &c. 16mo. illustrated, cloth. . . . .  | 1 25   | KING'S Twenty-Four Years in the Argentine Republic. 12mo. . . . .  | 1 00  | THE NEW PURCHASE; or, Seven Years in the West. 2 vols. 12mo. . . . .  | 1 50 |
| — do. silk. . . . .  | 2 25   | KIP'S Christmas Holydays in Rome. 12mo. . . . .  | 1 00  | THOUGHTS ON PAST YEARS (Poetry). 16mo. . . . .  | 1 00 |
| — do. morocco. . . . .   | 2 50   | LANMAN'S Summer in the Wilderness. 12mo. paper, 50 cents; cloth . . . . .  | 63    | TWISS'S History of the Oregon Territory. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents; paper cover, . . . . .                                  | 50   |
| BUTLER'S Hudibras, with Notes, by Nash. 16mo. illustrated, cloth. . . . .  | 1 50   | LIEBIG'S Familiar Letters on Chemistry. 18mo. . . . .  | 25    | THOMSON on the Food of Animals and Man. 12mo. Cloth, . . . . .  | 50   |
| BYRON'S Child Harold's Pilgrimage. 16mo. illust. Silk, \$2, morocco extra, . . . . .   | 2 50   | LEE, Mrs.—Three Experiments of Living, etc. . . . .  |       | TAYLOR'S Manual of Ancient and Modern History. Edited by Prof. Henry. 8vo., cloth, \$2 25; sheep, . . . . .             | 2 50 |
| CARLYLE'S Life of Frederick Schiller. 12mo. paper cover, 50 cents, cloth, . . . . .  | 75     | LOVER, Samuel.—Handy Andy. 8vo. paper cover, 50 cents, 24 plates, boards, \$1, cloth . . . . .   | 1 25  | — Modern History, separate. . . . .   | 1 50 |
| COOLEY, A. J.—The Book of Useful Knowledge, containing 6000 Practical Receipts in all branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Trades. 8vo. Illustrated. . . . .                      | 2 25   | — L. S. D.—Treasure Trove. 8vo. paper cover 12mo. . . . .  | 25    | — Ancient do. . . . .   | 1 25 |
| COOLEY, J. E.—The American in Egypt. 8vo. Illustrated. . . . .   | 2 00   | LEWIS, Mrs.—Records of the Heart (Poems). 12mo. . . . .  | 1 00  | URE'S Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. New edition, with supplement. 1 vol. 8vo., sheep, . . . . .          | 5 50 |
| COWPER'S Complete Poetical Works, with Life, &c. 16mo. cloth, illustrated, \$1 50, silk, 2 25, morocco, extra. . . . .   | 3 00   | LORD, W. W.—Poems. 12mo. illuminated. Paper cover . . . . .  | 75    | — Supplement to do., separate. 8vo. sheep. . . . .  | 1 50 |
| COIT, Dr.—History of Puritanism. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 50   | LAFEVER'S Beauties of Modern Architecture. 48 plates . . . . .   | 6 00  | — or, in 2 vols., with Supplement. . . . .  | 6 00 |
| CAMPBELL'S Complete Poetical Works, illustrated with a Portrait and Steel Engravings. 16mo. cloth. . . . .   | 1 50   | LEGER'S History of Animal Magnetism. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 00  | WARREN'S Introduction to Law Studies. New enlarged edition. 8vo., law sheep. . . . .                                    | 3 50 |
| CHAVASSE'S Advice to Mothers on the Management of Children. 18mo. cloth. . . . .   | 38     | LETTERS from Kaleidaville, in the Old Purchase. 12mo. . . . .  |       | WILSON on the Skin. Plates. 1 vol. 12mo. . . . .  | 1 00 |
| — Advice to Wives. . . . .   | 33     | MACKINTOSH, M. J.—Two Lives; or, To Seem, and To Be. 12mo. paper cover, 50 cents, cloth . . . . .  | 75    | WORLD (The, in a Pocket Book). 16mo. . . . .  | 50   |
| CORBOULD'S History and Adventures of Margaret Catchpole. 8vo. 2 plates, paper cover. . . . .   | 25     | — Aunt Kitty's Tales. 12mo. paper, 50 cents, cloth . . . . .   | 75    | WOMAN'S WORTH; or, Hints to Raise the Female Character. By a Lady. 18mo. . . . .  | 38   |
| DANTE.—The Vision of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, or Dante Alighieri. Translated by Cary. 16mo. Fine Portrait and 12 engravings. Cloth, \$1 50, silk, 2 25, morocco, . . . . . | 3 00   | MARGARET Percival; a Tale, by Miss Sewell. 2 vols. 12mo. paper cover, \$1, cloth . . . . .   | 1 50  | ZSCHOKKE.—Incidents of Social Life. 12mo. Cloth. . . . .  | 1 00 |
| DE LEUZE'S Treatise on Animal Magnetism. Translated by Harshorn. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 00   | MANUAL of Chess, by Charles Kenny. 18mo. paper, 25 cents, cloth . . . . .  | 38    |   |      |
| DUMAS'S Marguerite de Valois, a Novel. 8vo. paper cover. . . . .   | 25     | MILES on the Horse's Foot; how to keep it Sound. 12mo. paper cover . . . . .   | 25    | CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.   |      |
| EDWARDS'S Voyage up the Amazon. 12mo. cloth. . . . .   | 1 00   | MOORE'S Complete Poetical Works. A splendid edition, with a fine Portrait and several steel engravings. 8vo. cloth, \$4, or without the engravings . . . . . | 2 50  | ARNOLD'S First Latin Book. 12mo. . . . .  | 50   |
| EWBANK on Hydraulics and the Mechanic Arts. 8vo. illustrated edition, 300 woodcuts. . . . .  | 3 50   | MICHELET'S History of France. 2 vols. 8vo. . . . .   | 3 50  | — Second Latin Book and Practical Grammar. 12mo. . . . .  | 50   |
| ELLIS, Mrs.—Mothers of England. Cloth. . . . .   | 50     | — History of the Roman Republic. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 00  | — or 2 vols. bound in 1 . . . . .   | 75   |
| — Daughters of England. Cloth. . . . .   | 50     | — Life of Martin Luther. 12mo. cloth, 75 cts., paper cover . . . . .   | 50    | — Latin Prose Composition. 12mo. . . . .  | 1 00 |
| — Women of England. Cloth . . . . .  | 50     | — The People. 12mo. cloth, 63 cents, paper cover . . . . .   | 38    | — First Greek Book. . . . .   | 62   |
| — Prevention better than Cure. 12mo. paper 50 cents, cloth, . . . . .  | 75     | MANZONI.—The Betrothed Lovers. 2 vols. 12mo. cloth, \$1 50, paper cover . . . . .  | 1 00  | — Greek Prose Composition. 12mo. . . . .  | 75   |
| FOSTER'S Literary Miscellanies. 12mo. . . . .  | 1 25   | MARSHALL'S Farmer's and Emigrant's Handbook. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 00  | — Cornelius Nepos. With Notes. 12mo. . . . .  | 62   |
| — Essays on Christian Morals. 18mo. . . . .  | 50     | MAXWELL'S Fortunes of Hector O'Halloran. 8vo. paper cover, 50 cents, 23 plates, boards, \$1, cloth . . . . .   | 1 25  | * * Others of Arnold's Classical Series in preparation.   |      |
| FREMONT'S Exploring Expedition to Oregon and California. 8vo. paper cover, 25 cents, thick paper, sheep. . . . .   | 63     | — Hill Side and Border Sketches. 8vo. paper cover . . . . .  | 37½   | COLLET'S Dramatic French Reader. 12mo. . . . .  | 1 00 |
| FROST, Prof.—Book of Good Examples. 12mo. illustrated. . . . .   | 1 00   | MILTON'S Complete Poetical Works. 16mo. illustrated. Cloth, \$1 25, silk, \$2 25, morocco extra . . . . .  | 2 50  | ADLER'S New German Reader, adapted to Ollendorff's Grammar. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 00 |
| — Illustrious Mechanics. 12mo. illustrated. . . . .  | 1 00   | NAPOLEON, Life of, from the French of Laurent D. L'Ardeche. 2 vols. 8vo. 500 cuts. Cloth, \$4, sheep, \$4 50, or 2 vols. in 1 . . . . .                      | 3 00  | DE FIVA'S Elementary French Reader. 12mo. . . . .   | 50   |
| — Of Anecdotes. 12mo. illustrated. . . . .   | 1 00   | O'CALLAGHAN'S History of New York under the Dutch. 8vo. maps . . . . .   | 2 50  | FORESTI'S Italian Reader. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 00 |
| — Travels in Africa. 12mo. illustrated. . . . .  | 1 00   | PARNELL'S Chemistry applied to the Arts. 8vo. illustrated, cloth . . . . .   | 1 00  | GRAHAM'S English Synonyms. Edited by Prof. Reid. 12mo. . . . .  | 1 00 |
| — the U. S. Army. 12mo. illustrated. . . . .   | 1 25   | POWELL'S Life of Gen. Zachary Taylor. 8vo. paper cover . . . . .   | 25    | GESENIUS'S Hebrew Grammar. By Rödiger. Edited by Prof. Conant. 8vo., best edition. . . . .                              | 2 00 |
| — Navy, do. do. . . . .  | 1 00   | ROBINSON CRUSOE, only complete edition, illustrated with 300 cuts. 8vo. . . . .  | 1 75  | GUIZOT'S History of Civilization. With Notes by Prof. Henry. 12mo. . . . .  | 1 00 |
| — Indians, do. do. . . . .   | 1 00   | ROWAN'S History of the French Revolution. 2 vols. in 1. . . . .  | 63    | KEIGHTLEY'S Mythology of Greece and Rome. 18mo. . . . .   | 42   |
| — Colonies, do. do. . . . .  | 1 00   | REED'S New English Dictionary, with Derivations. 12mo. sheep . . . . .   | 1 00  | MANDERVILLE'S New English Reader. 12mo. . . . .   | 75   |
| FALKNER'S Farmers' Manual. 12mo. . . . .   | 50     | SOUTHEY'S Complete Poetical Works, new edition, with a fine Portrait, and several steel engravings. 8vo. cloth, . . . . .                                    | 3 50  | OLLENDORFF'S New German Grammar. Edited by Prof. Adler. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 50 |
| FARMERS' TREASURE (THE), containing Falkner's Manual, and Smith's Productive Farming, together. 12mo. . . . .  | 75     | — Life of Oliver Cromwell. 18mo. cloth . . . . .   | 38    | — New French Grammar. Edited by J. L. Jewitt. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 00 |
| FRESENIUS'S Elements of Chemical Analysis. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 00   | SURENNE'S New French and English Pronouncing Dictionary. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 50  | — New Italian Grammar. Edited by Prof. Foresti. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 50 |
| FAIRY BOWER; a Tale. 12mo. paper 50 cents, cloth, . . . . .  | 75     | SCOTT'S Poetical Works. 16mo. illustrated. Cloth, \$1 25, silk, \$2 25, morocco extra . . . . .  | 2 50  | The System of M. Ollendorff is rapidly being adopted both here and in Europe.   |      |
| GUIZOT'S History of Civilization. 4 vols. cloth, \$3 50, paper cover. . . . .  | 3 00   | — Lady of the Lake. 18mo. cloth 38 cents, gilt edges . . . . .   | 50    | REID'S New English Dictionary, with Derivations and numerous Improvements. 12mo., 564 pages, sheep. . . . .             | 1 00 |
| — History of the English Revolution of 1640. Cloth \$1 25, paper cover, . . . . .  | 75     | — Marmion. 18mo. cloth, 38 cents, silk . . . . .   | 50    | * * Already introduced as a text book by the State Normal School, and several leading Academies.                        |      |
| GERTRUDE; a Tale, edited by Sewell. 12mo. cloth 75, paper cover, \$3. . . . .  | 3 50   | — Lay of the Last Minstrel. 18mo. cloth, 25 cents, gilt edge . . . . .   | 38    | WRIGHT'S Primary Lessons; or, Child's First Book. 18mo., illustrated. . . . .   | 12½  |
| GOLDSMITH'S Vicar of Wakefield. 12mo. illustrated, 75 cents, 8vo. do. . . . .  | 1 50   | STEWART'S Stable Economy. Edited by A. B. Allen. 12mo. . . . .   | 1 00  | SURENNE'S New Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Languages. 12mo. . . . .                        | 1 50 |
| GREENHOW'S History of Oregon and California. 8vo. . . . .  | 2 50   |  |       | * * A vastly superior Dictionary to all others now in use. Contains 52,000 words.                                       |      |
| GILFILLAN'S Gallery of Literary Portraits. 12mo. cloth, \$1 25, paper cover, . . . . .   | 1 00   |  |       | TAYLOR'S Manual of Modern and Ancient History. Edited by Prof. Henry. 8vo., cloth, \$2 25; sheep, . . . . .             | 2 50 |
|  |        |  |       | — Ancient History, separate. . . . .  | 1 25 |
|  |        |  |       | — Modern do. do. . . . .  | 1 50 |

\* \* This work is fast superseding all other compends of History. Several colleges and large schools have adopted it.



161 BROADWAY.

# WILEY & PUTNAM'S RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

I.  
MRS. (FANNY KEMBLE) BUTLER'S YEAR OF  
Consolation. 1 vol. 12mo. Paper 75 cents.

"The reading of this book has impressed us with a much higher opinion of its author than we had formed from perusing her other writings. It displays a deeper tone of thought, united to more pure womanly grace of feeling than any other production of the female mind with which we are acquainted."—*Evening Mirror*.

"It is a very agreeable and readable book, written in Fanny Kemble's best style—bold, spirited, and entertaining. We recommend it to our readers, as the best publication of the season."—*Reading Gazette*.

"It contains the journal of a travel through Europe, and residence in Italy; and is one of the pleasantest and most interesting books of the season."—*New York Courier and Enquirer*.

II.  
LATER PROPHECIES OF ISAIAH. By J. Addison Alexander, D.D. 1 vol. 8vo. Neat muslin \$2 50.

"It supplies a want which has long been felt,—the want of a commentary of higher aim than the unfolding of a poem, and of profounder character than a mere repository of suggestive practical thoughts. These were already the property of the church. \* \* \* This want, we believe, is fully met, and we commend the volume with great pleasure to our theological readers."—*New York Recorder*.

"The treatise on Isaiah's Earlier Prophecies, by Dr. Alexander of Princeton, was published a year ago. In this able exposition of the sacred text, the author has especially regarded its adaption to the wants of clergymen and students of theology, considered as the actual or future teachers of the Church. The work bears abundant testimony, in its elaboration and research, to its author's zeal to promote correct opinions, and a taste for exegetical investigation."—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

III.  
PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL ESSAYS. Second Series. 1 vol. 8vo. \$2 50.

"The papers from the pen of Dr. Dod especially are among the ablest contributions to our periodical literature. \* \* \* The other contents of the volume are equally worthy of admiration and praise. They are the productions of the ablest scholars, and strongest writers in the country, and discuss topics of enduring and transcendent interest."—*Courier and Enquirer*.

"The essays in the present volume include the most important subjects in theology, treated in a variety of forms; some moral questions which have greatly agitated the community; philosophical subjects of great interest; and scientific subjects, which do not properly come under either of these heads. Of these essays, seven, we are told, were contributed by the late Professor Dod; and are distinguished, even in this collection, for profoundness of thought, strength of reasoning, felicity of diction, and perspicuity of style and arrangement."—*Christian Advocate and Journal*.

IV.  
PAST AND PRESENT, AND CHARTISM. By Thomas Carlyle. 2 Parts, 12mo. 37½ cents each.

"No single writer has produced the same or equal impression upon the age, with himself. His writings contain at least one, and that the highest evidence of being the product of genius. They are eminently suggestive. They do more than convey thoughts. They engender the process of thinking. They are not mere demonstrations. \* \* \* These volumes contain two of his best works. 'Past and Present,' particularly, should be read by every one who wishes to see what is really in the author."—*Cincinnati Herald*.

"The 'Past and Present' is a most profound and elaborate politico-ethical disquisition, replete with grave and impressive wisdom which cannot be too attentively studied by those who believe there is a moral government over nations."—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

V.  
THE HOME TREASURY. No. I. Comprising Cinderella, Beauty and the Beast, Grumble and Cheery, The Eagle's Verdict, The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood.

"The 'Home Treasury' is the title given by Wiley & Putnam to a collection of fairy tales for children, of which the first volume has just been published, in a very handsome and tasteful style."—*New York Courier and Enquirer*.

"Any one at all familiar with children's books, knows this, as a matter of course, and the moral it contains. We welcome this book as useful and attractive to the young, and the moral is always pressed home to the young reader. This edition has also the recommendation of apt illustrations, which are always attractive to youth."—*Albion*.

## POPULAR VOLUMES.

IN RICH FANCY BINDINGS, EXTRA GILT.

ORACLES FROM THE POETS—\$1 50.

"A most engaging and admirable work. It is in the style of an Annual, and the best of gift books."—*Willis's Evening Mirror*.

HAND-BOOK OF NEEDLE WORK—\$3.

With numerous illustrations, giving engravings of various patterns for stitches, knitting, &c., &c.

"Miss Lambert's works on the art of needle work, bear a high character, especially for the distinctness and precision of their directions."—*English Churchman*.

HUNT'S IMAGINATION AND FANCY—\$1.

"A better work than this for the purposes of the 'Library' could scarcely have been selected."—*N. P. Willis*.

HUNT'S WIT AND HUMOR—\$1.

"We have felt, with his pages before our eyes, that life, in its very humblest condition and commonest gratifications, was something more sweet and enjoyable than we had deemed it to be without his suggestions."—*Christian Inquirer*.

HUNT'S ITALIAN POETS—\$1 63.

"Mr. Hunt's book has been aptly styled, a series of exquisite engravings of the magnificent pictures painted by these great Italian masters."—*Journal of Commerce*.

HOOD'S POEMS—\$1.

"There is enough of the heaven of humanity in these poems to regenerate this wicked world. Pity for the suffering poor—pity for the heartless rich—pity for all the sons of toil and sorrow is the burden of the plaintive swan-song of the dying poet, whose memory will be for ever hallowed in the hearts of all who have ever loved or mourned."—*Evening Mirror*.

HOOD'S PROSE AND VERSE—\$1 25.

"For gems and inexhaustible wit, the name of Hood has become almost a synonyme."—*Evening Gazette*.

KEATS' POEMS—\$1 25.

"It has been justly said that he is the greatest young poet that ever appeared in the language."—*Alaric Watts*.

DICKENS'S CAROL, CHIMES, AND CRICKET—\$1.

"On these three holiday tales, by Dickens, the reading world has already passed its verdict. Mr. Dickens, as a sketcher of everyday life, has probably no equal in the world. He is ever true to nature, at times painfully so. Perhaps no writer, not even Scott, has so many admirers of his works. This book is most elegantly printed, and every way got up for presentation."—*Island City*.

FAIRFAX'S TASSO'S JERUSALEM DELIVERED.  
\$1 50.

"What a world of beauty is to be suddenly revealed by the publication of this translation by Fairfax."—*N. P. Willis*.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY—\$1 25. Do. morocco gilt, \$2.

"Full of gems, rich in thought and admirable in its religious tone and beautiful language."—*Cincinnati Daily Atlas*.

DIARY OF LADY WILLOUGHBY—75 cents.

"It is a true heart-book which all must admire."—*N. P. Willis*.

LAMB'S DRAMATIC SPECIMENS—\$1 50.

"His was a poetical mind laboring in poetry."—*D'Iscraeli*.

LAMB'S ELIA—\$1 25.

"A collection of frank, hearty, wholesome household essays."—*Simms*.

MRS. SOUTHEY'S POEMS—\$1 25.

"The elevation of sentiment, and purity of taste, and spirit of genuine inspiration which mark her poems, entitle them to an honorable place among the works of the English Poets."—*Christian Observer*.

KEBLE'S LYRA INNOCENTIUM—\$1 50.

"There is a beautiful simplicity pervading every part of it and it is full of thoughts that breathe in words that burn."—*Albany Eve Journal*.

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. Plates—\$1.

"The most delicious work of fictitious composition on which the human mind was ever employed."—*Sir Walter Scott*.

BOOK OF CHRISTMAS—\$1.

"A pleasant book it is, and an instructive book;—festive-like, with nooks of sober contemplation and family thought, and some sweet chaplets of poetry, and snatches of old song."—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

WILSON'S LIFE OF BURNS—\$1.

"A delightful work, distinguished less by the discriminating criticism than by the genial sympathy and fine passionate declamation of the writer."—*Simms's Monthly Magazine*.

UNDINE AND SINTRAM—\$1 00.

"A delightful tale, full of depth of thought and true poetic feeling."—*Sir J. Macintosh*.

## JAMESON'S CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN.

12 Splendid Portraits—\$5.

"The present volume is a splendid gem, which no admirer of nature's best expositor should lack. The work is bound in excellent style."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

CHAUCER AND SPENSER—\$1 50.

"Selections from these two old English Poets are presented in an admirable form, and accompanied by annotations, &c., well fitted to render the work attractive and useful by awakening a public taste for the oldest and best productions of English genius."—*Courier and Enquirer*.

MARY HOWITT'S BALLADS AND POEMS—\$1.

"The productions of few modern writers are more familiar to the general reader than those of MARY HOWITT, and we may add with equal truth, that few are more highly prized for their chaste simplicity, fidelity to nature, and purely religious spirit. \* \* \* Some of her ballads are among the best in the English language."—*Tribune*.

Wiley & Putnam, 161 Broadway.

One large Vol. 8vo. Price \$4 50.

STACKHOUSE'S BIBLE.—History of the Holy Bible, from the beginning of the world to the establishment of Christianity, with numerous notes reconciling seeming contradictions, rectifying mis-translations, &c. By the Rev. Thos. Stackhouse, M.A. Complete in one volume, illustrated with engravings.

"The editor and publishers contemplate the close of their labors with much satisfaction. They feel that they have rendered good service to the Christian cause by the publication of this large and improved edition of Stackhouse, in which they have brought all the past stores and recent advances of human learning and research, to the illustration of the Sacred Volume. Nor is it the least part of their gratification that they have produced this valuable book at a price and in a form that places it within the reach of all classes of the community."—*Preface*.

Wiley & Putnam, 161 Broadway.

Price \$750.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA—A copy of this rare and valuable work, contained in four elegant folio volumes, has just been received and is offered for sale.

Also for Sale—Price \$150.

TRAVELS OF MAXIMILIAN, Prince of Weid, through North America; consisting of one folio volume of Plates, colored in a most superior manner, and one quarto volume of letter-press.

One vol. 8vo., half morocco. Price \$7 00.

LE COMPTE'S BOOK OF BIRDS. Edited and abridged from the text of Buffon. Illustrated by one hundred and fifty colored designs.

Three vols. 8vo., half morocco. Price \$25 00.

WILSON'S AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY; or, the Natural History of the Birds of the United States, with richly colored plates.

Wiley & Putnam, 161 Broadway.

Two very large vols. 8vo. Price \$26 00.

MACGREGOR'S PROGRESS OF AMERICA.—The Progress of America, from the discovery by Columbus, to 1846. Vol. 1, Historical and Statistical; vol. 2, Geographical and Statistical. By John Macgregor, Secretary to the Board of Trade. Author of "Commercial Statistics," &c.

Referring to the large field for such a work to cover, the author says—

"The progress of Europeans in America, from the discovery of that hemisphere by Columbus, in 1492, down to the present time, affords the most interesting as well as the most instructive study for all classes of readers. The philosopher, the historian, the legislator, the statesman, the agriculturist, the manufacturer, the merchant, the navigator, the traveller, and the enthusiastic adventurer, will find the most abundant materials for study in the facts, as far as they can be ascertained, which have distinguished the modern nations of America—from the date of their first settlement, and during their struggles and growth, in maintaining their establishments, until they became more powerful than the aboriginal occupants."—*Preface*.

Wiley & Putnam, 161 Broadway.

Preparing for Publication, and will be issued Shortly,

## COLERIDGE'S WORKS.

1. REMINISCENCES OF SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE and Robert Southey. By Joseph Cottle. From advance Proof-sheets.

2. BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA; or, Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. First Edition prepared for Publication in part by the late Henry Nelson Coleridge; completed and Published by his Widow.

3. THE COLERIDGE MISCELLANY; or, Thoughts and Trains of Thought: gathered from the Writings and Remains of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. By Henry Reed, Prof. in the University of Pennsylvania.

Wiley & Putnam, 161 Broadway.

**E. H. BUTLER & CO.,**  
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,  
No. 23 Minor street,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
Publish the following

### STANDARD BOOKS:

**RICHARDSON'S (CHARLES) NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** 2 vols. quarto, pp. 2300. Originally published as a part of that highly Scientific Work, the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. Price \$12.

"A Dictionary, such as, perhaps, no other language could ever boast."—*London Quarterly Review*.

*Huntington & Savage, New York, are Agents for the sale of the above.*

**DONNEGAN'S GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON.** Revised and Enlarged. By Robert B. Patton, Professor of Ancient Languages in the College of New Jersey, with the assistance of J. Addison Alexander, D.D., of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. 1 vol. octavo, pp. 1420. Price, fine sheep, \$4.

The quick sales of so many large editions of this Lexicon, is the best evidence the publishers could desire of its acceptableness to scholars generally.

**FLEMING AND TIBBINS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** An entirely new and complete French and English and English and French Dictionary, adapted to the Present State of the Two Languages. By Professor Fleming, Professor of English in the College of Louis le Grand, and Professor Tibbins, author of several Lexicographical Works; with important Additions, by Charles Picot, Esq., Professor of French in the University of Pennsylvania, and Judah Dobson, Esq., Member of the American Philological Society, &c., &c. 1 vol. pp. 1400. Price, fine sheep, \$1.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** Abridged and Adapted to the Use of Academies and Schools. By Professor Charles Picot and Judah Dobson, Esq. Pp. 724, 12mo. Price, sheep, \$1 25.

**NUGENT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** Abridged. 16mo. Price, sheep, 63 cents.

**WALKER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.** Octavo, pp. 782, sheep, fine edition, \$2 50. Common edition, \$1 25.

**KENDALL'S (PROFESSOR) URANOGRAPHY;** or, a Description of the Starry Heavens. Designed for the Use of Schools and Academies, accompanied by an Atlas (containing 18 maps) of the Heavens, showing the places of the Principal Stars, Clusters, and Nebulae. Fourth edition. Price \$1 25.

This work is highly recommended by Professors Olmsted, Loomis and Walker, as well as by many of the first teachers in the United States, who have examined it.

**COATES' (REYNELL) FIRST LINES OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,** divested of Mathematical Formulae; being a Practical and Lucid Introduction to the Study of the Sciences. Designed for the use of Schools and Academies. Illustrated with 264 cuts. Price, sheep, 75 cents.

This work has already passed through several editions, and has been introduced into many of the best schools and academies.

**FIRST LINES OF PHYSIOLOGY;** being an Introduction to the Science of Life, written in Popular Language. Designed for the use of Common Schools, Academies, and general Readers. Sixth edition, enlarged and illustrated by engravings. Price, sheep, \$1.

**SMITH'S (ROSWELL C.) PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR.** English Grammar on the Productive System; a Method of Instruction recently adopted in Germany and Switzerland, designed for Schools and Academies. Price 34 cents.

Notwithstanding the many new works on English Grammar which have from time to time appeared, since this was first published, the demand for *Smith's English Grammar* has steadily increased, and it now has the approbation of nearly half the teachers in the United States.

**HART'S (PROFESSOR) CLASS BOOK OF POETRY.** 1 vol. pp. 384. Price 75 cents.

**CLASS BOOK OF PROSE.** 1 vol. pp. 384. Price 75 cents.

Consisting of Selections from distinguished English and American Authors, from Chaucer to the present day; the whole arranged in chronological order, with biographical and critical remarks. *Sold separately.*

These reading books have already passed through four large editions, and are now extensively introduced.

**BRIEF EXPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUTION** of the United States, in the form of Questions and Answers, for the use of Schools and Academies. 12mo. Price 34 cents.

This work is recommended by Chief Justice Gibson, Judges Sergeant, Randall and Parsons.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR.** An Exposition of the Principles and Uses of the English Language. 12mo. Price 38 cents.

Ten thousand copies of this work have already been sold.

**PARLEY'S (PETER) COMMON SCHOOL HISTORY.** A General History for the use of High Schools, Young Ladies' Seminars, Academies, and Common Schools, illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. 12mo. pp. 304. 75 cents.

This work is universally admitted to be the most successful attempt to bring General History within the scope of our Schools and Academies, that has ever been made. Upwards of 100,000 copies of this work have been sold.

### ANGELL'S (Oliver) SERIES OF READING BOOKS.

**READER, NO. 1, OR CHILD'S FIRST BOOK.**—The arrangement of the Lessons in this book is such, that the child commences reading as soon as he commences putting the letters together into syllables; the exercise of spelling and reading, being simultaneous. The same syllables and words which form the Spelling Lessons, are arranged as Reading Lessons directly opposite, or immediately under the spelling columns. It is believed that by this arrangement, the greatest difficulty which children usually experience in learning to read, is removed.

**READER, NO. 2, OR CHILD'S SECOND BOOK.**—This is a continuation of the first number, containing Easy Reading Lessons, most of which are pleasing stories, designed to interest the mind of the learner, and afford instruction. Spelling Lessons, consisting of words from the Reading Lessons, precede every Reading Lesson.

**READER, NO. 3, OR CHILD'S THIRD BOOK.**—This is a gradual advance from the second number, having the Reading and Spelling Lessons arranged on the same plan. The Lessons in each of the numbers, are followed by a set of questions, to exercise the reader on what he has read.

**READER, NO. 4.**—A gradual advance from the third number, designed as a Reading and Spelling Book, and containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

**READER, NO. 5.**—A reading book for the higher classes in Common Schools, with Spelling Lessons and Definitions adapted to each reading section.

**READER, NO. 6, OR SELECT READER.**—Being a selection of pieces in Prose and Verse, which can scarcely fail to interest the mind, improve the heart, and inform the understanding; accompanied with an explanatory key, containing much useful information; and a large collection of verbal distinctions, with illustrations. Designed as a Reading book for the highest classes in Academies and Schools. The whole forming a Series of interesting, useful and economical School Books. These Six Volumes, compiled by Oliver Angell, comprise a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they are designed, than any previous publications; and they are more popular among those who have the direction of education than any ever prepared in this country.

**COMSTOCK'S (ANDREW) ELOCUTION.**—A system of Elocution, with special reference to Gesture, to the treatment of Stammering and Defective Articulation, comprising numerous Diagrams, and Engraved Figures, illustrative of the subject. Fine sheep. Price \$1 00.

**PHONETIC READER,** in both the old and new Alphabet. Sheep. Price \$1 00.

**PHONETIC SPEAKER,** in the new Alphabet, with numerous Diagrams and Engraved Figures. Sheep \$1 00.

**PHONOLOGY.** Part I. 25 cents.

**HISTORIA SACRA.** (A new interlinear edition) 2 vols. \$1 00.

**GREEN'S (R. W.) GRADATIONS IN ALGEBRA.** 12mo. 63 cents.

**LIBRARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.** (2 vols. 8vo. 1200 pp. each.) Consisting of Prose, Poetry and Epistles, with portraits of distinguished authors. \$4 00.

**Mc CARTNEY'S (WASHINGTON) ORIGIN AND PROGRESS** of the United States. By Washington McCartney, Professor of Mathematics in La Fayette College, Easton, Pa. 12mo. 400 pp. 1 00.

**Mc CARTNEY'S (Professor W.)—The Principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus;** and their application to Geometry. Second Edition. 1 50. a3cowitf

### POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY  
**KAY AND TROUTMAN,**  
PHILADELPHIA.

### KAY'S INFANT AND PRIMARY SCHOOL SERIES.

An Easy and Progressive Course of Lessons in Reading, Spelling, Pronouncing, and Defining. With very numerous Engravings; Lessons in Drawing in outline and shade; and Exercises in Writing. In 3 vols. beautifully printed.

**INFANT AND PRIMARY SCHOOL READER** and Definer. No. 1. In Words of Two and Three Letters only. With 127 Engravings. . . \$2 25

**INFANT AND PRIMARY SCHOOL READER** and Definer. No. 2. In Words of One Syllable only. With 110 Engravings. . . 3 00

**INFANT AND PRIMARY SCHOOL READER** and Definer. No. 3. In Words of not more than Two Syllables. With 118 Engravings. . . 3 75

The above Primary School Books have received the highest recommendations from some of the best Teachers in the United States, as the most perfect and systematic of any heretofore published. In typographical execution they are unsurpassed, which makes them very attractive to Juvenile minds. The Three Readers form a Course of Progressive Lessons in Reading, Spelling, Pronouncing, and Defining, embellished with very numerous Engravings, which are beautifully executed. Elementary Lessons in Drawing in Outline and Shade, and Exercises in Writing, are also contained in them, which are of great interest and amusement to the Young Pupil. my8 3teow

### W. E. DEAN,

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,  
No. 2 Ann st. New York.

PUBLISHES THE FOLLOWING POPULAR

### CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

**SCOTT'S COMMENTARIES ON THE BIBLE.** 3 vols. royal octavo.

**LEMPRIERE'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY;** containing the principal Names and Terms relating to the Geography, Topography, History, Literature and Mythology, of the Ancients. Revised, corrected, and arranged in a new form, by Lorenzo L. da Ponte and John D. Ogilby. 8vo.

**ADAMS'S ROMAN ANTIQUITIES;** a new edition, from a late English copy, illustrated with upwards of 100 engravings on steel and wood, with notes and improvements, by L. L. da Ponte, Editor of the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth American editions of Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.

**CHRESTOMATHE DE LA LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE,** &c. By C. Ladreyt. 12mo.

**SIMPLE AND EASY GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE French Grammar.** By Wm. P. Wilson. 12mo.

**CASSERLY'S LATIN PROSODY.** 18mo.

**LATIN READER.** Parts I. and II., by Frederick Jacobs, and Frederick William Döring; with Notes and Illustrations, partly translated from the German, and partly drawn from other sources. By John D. Ogilby. 12mo.

**MAIR'S INTRODUCTION TO LATIN SYNTAX;** from the Edinburgh Stereotype Edition; revised and corrected, by A. R. Carson, Rector of the High School of Edinburgh. To which is added, Copious Exercises upon the Declinable Parts of Speech, and an Exemplification of the several Moods and Tenses. By David Patterson. A.M. 12mo.

**ADAMS'S LATIN GRAMMAR;** with numerous Expansions and Additions, designed to make the work more elementary and complete, and to facilitate the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the Latin Language. By James D. Johnson. A. M. 12mo.

**SALLUST;** with English Notes. By Henry R. Cleveland. A.M. 12mo.

**PLAYFAIR'S EUCLID.** A new edition, revised and corrected; for the use of Schools and Colleges in the United States. By James Ryan.

**LEE'S PHYSIOLOGY.** 12mo.

**COFFIN'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,** with Questions for Practice, Experiments and Questions for Recitation.

**BONNYCASTLE'S ALGEBRA;** with Notes and Observations, designed for the use of Schools. To which is added, an Appendix on the Application of Algebra to Geometry. By James Ryan. Also, a large collection of Problems for exercise, original and selected. By John F. Jenkins. A.M. 12mo.

**KEY TO BONNYCASTLE'S ALGEBRA;** containing correct Solutions of all the Questions. By James Ryan. 18mo.

**JACOBS'S GREEK READER.** Corrected and improved, with numerous Notes, Additions, and Alterations, not in any former edition, also a copious Lexicon. By Patrick S. Casserly, T.C.D. 8vo.

**CASSERLY'S TRANSLATION TO JACOBS'S GREEK READER,** for the use of Schools, Colleges, and Private Lessons, with copious Notes, and a complete Parsing Index. 12mo.

**RYAN'S ALGEBRA.**

**LEUSDEN'S GREEK AND LATIN TESTAMENT.** 12mo.

**GRECA MINORA;** with extensive English Notes and a Lexicon.

**VALPY'S GREEK GRAMMAR;** greatly enlarged and improved. By Charles Anthon, LL.D. 12mo.

**LEVIZAC'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.** Revised and corrected, by Mr. Stephen Pasquier, M.A. With the Voltairian Orthography, according to the Dictionary of the French Academy. 12mo.

**RECUEIL CHOISI de Traits Historiques et de Contes Moraux;** with the signification of Words in English at the bottom of each page; for the use of young persons of both sexes, by N. Wagnostoch. Corrected and enlarged, with the Voltairian Orthography, according to the Dictionary of the French Academy. By Paul Monies. 12mo.

**HISTORY OF CHARLES XII.,** in French, by Voltaire. 18mo.

**LE BRETHON'S FRENCH GRAMMAR;** especially designed for persons who wish to study the elements of that language. First American from the seventh London edition, corrected, enlarged and improved, by P. Bekaert. 1 vol. 12mo.

**BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS** of England; with Notes, by Christian, Chitty, Lee, Hovenenden, and Ryland. Also, a Life of the Author, and References to American Cases. By a member of the New York Bar. 2 vols. 8vo.

**BECK'S CHEMISTRY;** a new and improved edition.

**THE SCHOOL FRIEND.** By Miss Robbins. 18mo.

**DUBLIN PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY;** with Notes and Additions. By Dr. Gilman. 12mo.

**BLAIR'S LECTURES ON RHETORIC;** abridged, with Questions for the use of Schools. 18mo.

**ENGLISH HISTORY;** adapted to the use of Schools, and Young Persons. Illustrated by a map and engravings, by Miss Robbins. Third edition. 1 vol. 12mo.

**RYAN'S ASTRONOMY ON AN IMPROVED PLAN,** in three Books; systematically arranged and scientifically illustrated with several cuts and engravings, and adapted to the instruction of youth in Schools and Academies. 18mo.

**YOUTH'S PLUTARCH;** or, Select Lives of Greeks and Romans. By Miss Robbins. 18mo a 17 4teow